ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,080—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 30th, 1894.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2 100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 28, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 2nd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 1st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

NEW SEASON TRADE MARK CHUTNIES.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

OUR Preparations in the above have for many years past held a reputation as being far superior in flavour, piquancy, and agreeable taste to any others. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of Fruits, Spices, &c., used in their manufacture. The various Chutnies, &c., are prepared in our own Factory, where special Steam Pans are used for the purpose, which, whilst ensuring the greatest amount of cleanliness, also retains the full flavour of the Fruit. Our New Season Supplies will be found quite equal, if not superior, to those of former years.

CHUTNIES, &c.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Empress of India	per bot.	1 0	1 2
Major Grey's	"	1 0	1 2
Bombay	"	1 0	1 2
Green Mango	"	0 12	0 14
Lucknow	"	1 0	1 2
Cashmere	"	0 12	0 14
Bengal	"	0 12	0 14
Madras	"	0 12	0 14
Curry Powder	"	1 4	1 7
Curry Paste	"	1 0	1 2
Mulligatawny Paste	"	1 0	1 2

PICKLES, &c.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Mango	per bot.	0 12	0 14
Green Mango, quarter kegs	each	4 4	4 12
Lime	per bot.	0 10	0 12
Mango Jam, 2 Jars	each	1 0	1 2
Guava Jelly	"	1 0	1 2
Roselle Jelly	"	1 0	1 2
Guava Cheese	"	1 8	1 11
Mango Relish	per bot.	1 4	1 7
Tapp Sauce	pints	0 13	0 15

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Nepaul Pepper, genuine	per bot.	0 8	0 9
Soluble do. do.	"	0 10	0 12
Tamarind Fish, in kegs	"	4 8	5 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.

PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10	8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15	8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16	8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18	8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18	8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25	0
HEAVY TWEEDS FOR ENGLISH WEAR	28	8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 11½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,

WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.

Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

	Rs.	a.
ROUND CROWNS.		
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8
SQUARE CROWNS.		
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8
HOMBURG.		
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT., equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share, declared at the Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1894, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 30th May, 1894.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ARZAMOR," ARRIVED from Moji, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay from Prince's Dock.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents, Tata Line of Steamers.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN," ARRIVED 31ST MAY 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st May 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st of JULY next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets, or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st May, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1894, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late Mr. NUSSERWANJI MANAKJI PETIT, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold Salt Batty Ground or Foras Land, with the messuages, tenements, bungalows and outhouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the property of Wassodeo Ramchunder, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rastamji Ratanji Batliwala, partly by the property of Sunkersett Bhewji, and partly by the property of Muddan Bhewji, on or towards the East by the property of Wassodeo Ramchunder, and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26,528 and 528, and New No. 13520 and 14039, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3732 and 3733, and Street No 101,103 and 105, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Burjorjee Rustomjee Moola Ferozna and other tenants. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned, at their Offices, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, otherwise all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived, and the Sale shall be completed without having regard to any such claim.—Dated this 1st Day of June, 1894.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Solicitors.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LAMP OIL.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders for the Supply of 9,600 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP OIL for 12 months, at the rate of about 800 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required, and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The Flashing Temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's test, and must burn without smoking in Carriage Roof Lamps, Engine Head Lamps, &c., with Baynton's Victoria Burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not Barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st October next.

4. Tenderers must state the Price of the Oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon, its Flashing Temperature by Abel's closed test, and where and by what Firm of Manufacturers the Oil offered was Refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the Oil offered for Supply, which sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 18th June next.

6. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order equally between two or three Tenderers for the same, or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantity.

7. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd July next. Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, the 24th May, 1894.

F. S. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy...............................Annas 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PASSENGERS by Homeward Bound Steamers will find every Requisite for the Voyage at the Establishment of BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HEAVY LEATHER MACHINES, for all sorts of Leather Work, could be had at THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co. Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, FRUITS & MANGOES, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—Near the Victoria Gardens, Victoria Road, Byculla, only three minutes walk from Tram and Railway Station. Situated in a cool, healthy, airy, and Convenient Locality. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few good SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS are now AVAILABLE. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER Bengal Ordnance Department.

COMPETENT READER, WANTED. Apply "X," care of this Office.

GOOD STABLING, WANTED, in Fort. Two Horses and one Victoria. Address, with terms, "X2," care of this Office.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription. Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Years Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Wutzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage, Annas 4.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the underwriters—
K 25 bales damaged papers.

AT 1-30 P.M.

2 young Spanish dogs.
1 handsome grey Arab horse, "Cockade," 14-1, 8 years.
1 c. b. chesnut pony, 13-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, about 14-2, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 second-hand strong brougham, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO CLOSE SHIPMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. under instructions from Mr. R. J. HUNTER, the well-known Shipper, will sell the following lot of superior Saddle and Harness Horses outright to the highest bidder at Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m.:—

No. 1 Dark bay mare, black points, h a 7 1 nr, sh., about 15-1 and about 6 years old. "This mare was bred in the Tropics in Queensland, is a beautiful colour, well bred, and should make a very excellent saddle or carriage horse, has been driven in double harness.

No. 2 Bay gelding eases 5 nr. sh, about 15-3 and 6 years old, This horse was bred in Tropical Queensland, shows breeding and quality, is up to great weight, has been driven in double harness, and his grand sire, "Tim Whiffler," was the best stayer of his day in England.

No. 3 Bay gelding a r nr, sh., about 7 years old, and 15-2½ high, has been driven both single and double in Australia, rides quiet, and took several prizes in the show ring at Tamaworth New south Wales. This horse shows breeding and quality, is a fast stepper, and more like an English horse than an Australian.

No. 4 Bay geld ss2 nr. sh, rising 6 years about 15,2, has been driven single and double, rides quiet, capital stepper, and should make an excellent carriage or brougham horse.

No. 5 Cnes geld un 8 2 nr sh,4 years old, and about 15-2 high.

PEDIGREE.

By "Euclid dam" "Countess" by "Magnet" her dam by "Vagrant" out of a thre'bred mare fomerly owned by Mr. C. Williams, rides quiet, is up to a big weight, should make an excellent charger, and should jump any country, as all his breed are jumpers.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT "DADYSETT HILL," CUMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthurium, begonias, ferns of sorts, acacaria orchids, palms, crotons, standard roses and other flowering shrubs, &c, the property of M. C. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 1, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (Volkart's godowns) in the godown No. 12 of Versey Vagjee, by order of Bhugwandass Vussonjee, and on account and at the risk of Rowjee Sakulchund—

50 bales each 300 bags, 58 by 28.
Light C Kanakdana mill rope bound, April shipment.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, next to English Hotel, the valuable and handsome F P black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass bound square pianoforte by Rose and Co, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, pictures, windproof lamps, large musical box, &c, the property of T. DREWRY, Esq.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KOLIWADA, AT WORLEE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Philip Norbert De Sa and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aitwar Kalia and Dhurma Aitwar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1891, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundary land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being at Worlee, Koliwada, outside the Fort, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 63 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward No. 501, street No. 60, and bounded on the east by the house of Naruji Koli, on the west by the house of Bhowria Mundia, on the north by the land of Vurjeewundass Madhowdass, and on the south by a public passage and which said dwelling house and premises are now in the occupation of Aitwar Kalia and Dhurma Aitwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Court House, Thanna, the valuable F. P. black and teakwood household furniture, made to order at the Rutnaghery School of Industry, rich glassware, crockeryware, first-rate table, hanging and standing lamps, by Hinks, large Hyderabad and Cambay carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, etc., the property of the late C. E. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., Sessions Judge, Thanna.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder.
1 nearly new folding harmonium.

The property of a gentleman consisting of round pier and dining tables, conversation and sofa couches, cushioned and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, glass cupboards, iron bedsteads, mirror-door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, and open carved chiffoniers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. M. S Kheshvala—

J F W 3289-92—4 casks card rings,
3293—1 cask card binders.

On account of the concerned ex Chyebassa—
9 bales waste paper.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome doublel'seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 safety bicycle spring framed with ball bearings throughout, complete.
1 safety bicycle ball bearings, complete with lamp, bell and tools.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AND TOOLS AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m.:—

A large quantity of scrap iron and steel, three lathes, and tools of various descriptions, in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 1, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF (100) BALES COTTON (GOOD BHOWNUGGER).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the New Mofusil Company, Limited, Jatha, at Colaba, by order of the New Mofusil Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sowchund Jootha, 100 bales cotton (Good Bhownugger) marked. N. D. I V. B.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 1, 1894.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Club will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1894, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. B. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TAR.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 100 BARRELS of ENGLISH COAL TAR of good quality to be Delivered at the General Stores Warehouse, Rayapuram, Madras.

Samples of not less than ONE QUART, each properly sealed and labelled and bearing the name of the Tenderer, must be sent to the undersigned not later than TUESDAY, the 19th of June, 1894.

The Tar should be supplied in Barrels Containing about 37 gallons each. Each Barrel should measure 34 inches long and 26 inches diameter. The weight of the Coal Tar in each barrel should be 4 cwt.

Tenders, which must be endorsed "Tender for Coal Tar," and must specify the Rate per Barrel of 4 cwt., delivered at General Stores, Rayapuram, Madras, must be sent in not later than TUESDAY, the 26th of June, 1894.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper. Tenders by Telegraph will not be considered.

For each Tender a sum of Rs. 50 must be Deposited with the Company's Cashier. The Deposit of the successful Tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will be required to Sign an Agreement, paying the value of the Stamp fee, and to Deposit with the Company as Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, Money or Government Securities to the amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the Coal Tar Tendered to be supplied.

The whole quantity required must be Delivered before the End of August, 1894.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 21st May, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5¼ " " 7¼ "	4 6	7 " " 10 "	8 0
6 " " 6 "	4 0	7 " " 12 "	9 8
6 " " 8 "	5 6	7 " " 14 "	11 0
6 " " 9 "	6 0	7¼ " " 7¼ "	6 4
6¼ " " 6¼ "	4 8	7¼ " " 10 "	8 8
6¼ " " 9 "	6 12	7¼ " " 12 "	10 4
6¼ " " 10 "	7 8	7¼ " " 14 "	12 0
6¼ " " 12 "	9 0	7¼ " " 18 "	15 8
6¼ " " 6¼ "	4 14	8¼ " " 8¼ "	7 4
6¼ " " 8 "	6 0	8¼ " " 10 "	8 14
6¼ " " 9 "	6 12	8¼ " " 20 "	17 12
6¼ " " 10 "	7 8	8¼ " " 24 "	21 4
6¼ " " 12 "	9 0	8¼ " " 8¼ "	8 0
7 " " 7 "	5 8	9 " " 9 "	9 8
7 " " 8 "	6 5	10 " " 3¼ "	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 " " 6 "	2 8	7 " " 7 "	4 2
5 " " 7¼ "	3 2	7 " " 9 "	5 4
5¼ " " 5¼ "	2 9	7 " " 10 "	6 0
5¼ " " 7¼ "	3 8	7 " " 12 "	7 4
5¼ " " 11 "	5 3	7¼ " " 7¼ "	4 8
6 " " 6 "	3 0	7¼ " " 9 "	5 10
6 " " 7 "	3 8	7¼ " " 10¼ "	6 9
6 " " 8 "	4 0	7¼ " " 12 "	7 8
6 " " 9 "	4 8	7¼ " " 15 "	9 6
6 " " 10 "	5 0	7¼ " " 18 "	11 4
6 " " 11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20 "	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4¼ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7¼ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7¼ by 7¼ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 482, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

FRESH Consignments to Hand of MESSRS. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED) SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c.:—

MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each
GRAVY SOUP " " " " "
JULIENNE " " " " " "
KIDNEY " " " " " "
CONSOMME " " " " " "
BEEF PUREE " " " " " "
TOMATO " " " " " "
CRESSY " " " " " "
PALESTINE " " " " " "
VERMICELLI " " " " " "
BEEF TEA " " " " " "
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick) " " " " "

ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at Rs. 7-4 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 10-8 " " 4 "
" " " 16-4 " " 8 "

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA—
at Rs. 10 per doz. Tins of 2 oz. each.
" " " 16-8 " " 4 "

POTTED BEEF—
at Rs. 8-8 per doz. Tins of 8 oz. each.

Special Terms to Large Buyers.

EXTENSIVELY USED AT HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS, &c.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC OPINION
On the Remarkable Progress made by the Company:—

THE COMPANY, which is an off-shoot of the original SUN, has been in existense under three years, and already in the Life Department it has accumulated a Balance of Assets exceeding £40,000, a most creditable result.—*Financial Times.*

As its name indicates, it is a connection of the SUN LIFE of world-wide fame, but its operations are conducted chiefly in India. . . . . It goes without saying that an offspring of the SUN LIFE is directed with the enterprise and discretion that characterise the management of the Parent Institution. . . . It is evident it has begun well, and there is every indication that it will in course of time occupy an important position in the field it has marked out for itself.—*Financial News.*

Full particulars can be had on application to
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

European or Eurasian, one or other will be accepted. For further questions regarding Salary, &c., &c., apply and address "E. F.," care of Head Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.

Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance: 11th place, direct from the Schools Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under H. E. SOPER, Esq., M.A., 14th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
PRESIDENCY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,151½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank o India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	104
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100 9g		
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	609	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	506	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	500	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	100
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3	1,135
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. c	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	395
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	522½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	167½
Singunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	611
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	787½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	121½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	335
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	18-7
Carolus	"	205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	190
Gold Five Franc Pieces	"	14-5
Bar Silver	"	99-6
Gold Leaf	"	29-3
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	"	29-7
Bar Australian	"	29-3
Bar Bombay	"	27-1
Bar Pekin	"	28-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Social Gathering, Apollo Bunder Rooms, 8-30 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Azamar entered the dock, on Wednesday, and the steamers Mahanady and La Seyne yesterday; the steamers Start and Arab left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Canton yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers City of Dublin and Vasna entered, and the steamer Ravenna left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—Nawab Sultan Waja, of Hyderabad, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived in Bombay, from Bandora, on Wednesday evening, and is, at present, staying in the bungalow of Mr. Rehmoobhoy Allana, at Warden Road.

SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—Constable Hamilton, yesterday, placed John Hayle, a European vagrant, before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, on the charge of being a vagrant, and having no visible means of subsistence. The Magistrate ordered the man to be sent to the Government Work-house.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Churney Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, regarding the death of Luximon Sonoo, a toddy-drawer, aged sixty years. At 5 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, Luximon climbed up a cocoanut tree in the Churney Road gardens, to draw toddy, and while descending it his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell down from a height of about fifteen feet, fracturing the skull, and died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Narayen Dharoo Street, regarding the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Miriam, aged four years, the daughter of Haji Ismail, a dealer in mortar, residing at that locality. At 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the girl was looking out of a window on the fourth floor of her house, when she overbalanced herself, and fell down on to the road fracturing her skull, and died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Under the Double-Eagle	J. F. Wagner.
Overture	Concert	Titl.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe (Secret Love)	J. Resch.
Valse	Love's Old Sweet Song	E. Bucalossi.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Tel-el-Kebir	Fullerton.
Overture	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Golconda	Royle.
Piccolo Solo	Pantomimique	Green.
Fantasia	Hibernian Bouquet	ArrKappey.
Polka	Pierrot	Megone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Mr. P. Byrne, Deputy Coroner, resumed and concluded the inquiry at the morgue, yesterday, regarding the circumstances, under which Coover, a Kathiawari woman, aged twenty-five years, the wife of Tricum Javer, a shoe-maker, employed at the Arsenal, and residing at Lower Duncan Road, was murdered by Parag Narayen, on the 14th ultimo. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Holdway watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Evidence of three other witnesses having been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Parag Narayen, who was then formally committed to the Sessions by the Coroner.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—Constable Gannon of the dock police, yesterday, placed Ismail Karim, a Mahomedan labourer, before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft in respect of a tin of mushroom, worth half-a rupee, the property of the Port Trust. Mr. S. Lobo, an assistant shed manager, Victoria Dock, was shown the tin by the police, on Wednesday afternoon, when he was doing duty in one of the sheds, and he identified the same as one out of a case lying in No. 8 shed. The accused entered the shed in the morning, removed the tin, and quietly walked off with it. The police sepoy at the gate searched him, and found the tin concealed under his garment. The Magistrate convicted the accused upon the evidence before the court, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON UNION CLUB.—The members of this Club gave a *soiree* at "Fonseca's Villa," Pali Hill, on Saturday evening, in honour of the anniversary of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress's Birthday. The members mustered strong at the Villa, which was gaily decorated with ferns, and made a fairy scene of by innumerable Chinese lanterns. Above the entrance was placed the inscription "Long Live Our Most Gracious Queen." The ladies and gentlemen assembled spent a very enjoyable evening. At the supper at which more than thirty sat down, Mr. Peter Crasto proposed the health of her Gracious Majesty which was responded to with great eclat. The supper was followed by a dance, the members enjoying themselves thoroughly; at the conclusion of which the president, Mr. John D'Cruz, called out three cheers for her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the band striking up the National Anthem.

A CLEVER COOLIE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Sander Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Rowjee Dajee, a Hindu coolie, with theft of a leather purse and cash, of the value of Rs. 5-5-8, belonging to Kanialal Oomaji. On Wednesday morning the complainant went to a shop in the cloth-market to purchase some cloth. He placed a bundle containing the purse in front of him on the floor in the shop. The accused went there, and asked the complainant if he wished to engage a coolie. The complainant replied in the negative. The coolie then went away, but not without taking the bundle with the purse in it. A purchase having been effected, the complainant looked for his purse, but only to find that the bundle containing it had gone. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused in Funnaswady. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to twenty-one days' hard labour.

FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Luximon Gunoo, against whom there stood fourteen previous convictions, and who has spent more than fifteen years in jail up to date, was charged by Inspector Wilson with cheating, and thereby inducing Bhagi, an old woman, to part with her two gold bangles in exchange for a brass one. Fifteen days ago the accused went up to the complainant and showing her a brass bangle said it was made of gold, and desired her to buy the same. The woman having no money to pay, the accused expressed himself willing to accept the two gold bangles which the old woman wore at the time, the aggregate weight of which was less than that of the bangle the accused had brought with him. The accused sold the bangles to a Marwari, at Null Bazaar. The old woman informed the police as soon as she found out the fraud, and a warrant was issued against him. Inspector Wilson arrested the man, and the ornament was recovered from the Marwari. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' hard labour in the common jail cautioning him at the same time that the next time he was before a magistrate he would undoubtedly be committed to the Sessions.

THE relations of the people of Poonch State with their Ruler are just now of the most cordial character. Memorials of thanksgiving signed by large numbers of lambardars and zamindars are being sent to H. H. Raja Baldeo Singh for the distribution of loans and remission of taxes upon food grains, which the Raja lately ordered in consideration of the prevalent hard times. The Raja has also obtained from the Maharaja of Kashmir permission for the Poonch people to get grain from Jammu and Kashmir territory.

As the effect, probably of the present sultry weather and the difficulty in getting *punkahwallas*, our local mechanical engineers have been exercising their inventive genius in devising new modes of protection from the heat, remarks the *Indian Engineer*, and the result has been a glut in the Patent Office of new devices in punkah machines. During the week ending the 12th instant, one application for leave to file a specification has been made, and four specifications have been filed in that office under Act V of 1888. One gentleman, who has evidently lost the balance of his mind owing to the fiery ordeal we are going through, has given a weird name to his invention, viz., a "Drunken Eccentric Punkah-pulling Machine."

A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Gulbai, a Parsee woman, sued her husband, Nowroji Pallonji Bambote, for maintenance. Mr. Jehangir Neemuchwala, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Kapadia, barrister-at-law.

The plaintiff in her information stated that she was the wife of Nowroji Pallonji Bambote, and resided at Khetwady. She was married to him about sixteen months ago, and lived with him for about two months. For the last fourteen months her husband had not been supporting her. Whenever she went to live with him, he used to abuse and beat her. In order to enable her husband to make a separate home for them her mother presented him with household articles of the value of Rs. 200, which he had also disposed of. He also took away from her and disposed of a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 100, given to her by her mother. The plaintiff had been living with her mother, and had to depend upon her for her maintenance. Under the circumstances she asked the court to order the defendant to pay her a reasonable sum every month for her maintenance.

The defendant produced several witnesses, all of whom were persons leading an immoral life, to show that the plaintiff had been to several houses of ill-fame, and had been leading an immoral life for the last fourteen months. The plaintiff, in order to clear her character, adduced rebutting evidence. She produced three witnesses, all of whom testified to the good moral character of the plaintiff. They all said that they never saw the plaintiff going out of the house with persons of questionable character.

Mr. Kapadia, having addressed the court on behalf of the defendant, the Magistrate in disposing of the case, said: In this case the plaintiff applies for a maintenance order against her husband. The parties were married only sixteen months ago, and spent the first two months of their married life in the house of the respondent's brother. They afterwards hired a rate room, and lived there alone. A fortnight sepapassed without any apparent cause of unpleasantness between them. But afterwards, as Gulbai says, her husband wanted her to earn money by immoral means, which she refused to do, and in consequence was assaulted, and turned out of the house. The girl was sent by her parents to live with her brother-in-law, but respondent sent him a notice, and charged him with immoral behaviour with his wife, and as a result of which, the girl had again to return to her parents, and she has remained with them ever since. The respondent now declines to support his wife, alleging, as a reason, her inchastity and has called witnesses to support the charge. The first witness is Edal Wagh, a vile and worthless fellow, who professedly follows a most degraded profession and shamelessly avows having ruined the morals of this and other young Parsee girls for the sake of paltry wages. To believe such a witness, the court must insist upon strong corroboration not from witnesses as vile and low as himself, but some independent person or persons, who could speak of circumstances, raising a doubt about the girl's moral conduct. There is complete absence of any such evidence in this case and what has been asserted against the girl, is about her general immoral character, and does not specify the time or details, which could be met and rebutted by the prosecution. Now Edal Wagh says that he knew the girl to be immoral four years ago; if so, why did he not prevent her marriage sixteen months ago, disclosing the whole truth to the husband? For his own immoral purposes it would have been to his advantage to keep the girl unmarried; but, if, for argument's sake, we hold that this witness had reasons of his own to keep secrecy of the matter, why does he now come out of his way to disclose the truth? It is not true that he has been compelled to give evidence here, for the court noticed that he took a strong interest and an active part from the beginning in this case for the respondent, and supplied list of witnesses himself. A man following his degraded calling, would, for the sake of preserving his sources of income intact, have thought it prudent to lay by and not to disclose his complicity in the affair, but this evidently does not suit the witness's purposes, and he has, therefore, come to proclaim the girl's infamy from the housetops. Moreover, if the respondent, either through the information supplied by Edal Wagh or some other persons, believed his wife to be immoral and wished to preserve her from further degradation, why did he interfere by sending the notice when Gulbai went to live with the respondent's brother? His connection in this instance shows that he was simply persecuting the girl for the purpose, which the court has no difficulty to fathom, and in which probably the witness Edal had an end. On the contrary, I find that evidence of character has been in the girl's favour, and though it is of meagre character I must say that it compares favourably with the nature of the evidence adduced on behalf of the respondent. I therefore hold that it is not satisfactorily proved that the complainant has led an immoral life, and I therefore order the respondent to pay to Gulbai, for her maintenance, a sum of Rs. 7 per month. I may also observe that the facts disclosed in this case, show that certain evil practices have crept into Parsee society, which it is the duty of the leaders of that community to uproot by taking timely and vigorous measures against persons like Edal Wagh and his compeers.

THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. FRAMJI BAMANJI MASTER, the proprietor and head-master of the Fort High School, has just issued his annual report for the period between June, 1893, and May, 1894, giving a detailed statement of the work done in his school. It is one of the best appointed seminaries in Bombay, and boasts of having had on its rolls 1,147 pupils at the end of the year under report. This fact alone is sufficient to show that the school holds its own in spite of a number of other similar institutions having sprung up in Bombay of late. Mr. Framjee has the good luck to have on the teaching staff of his school, Europeans, graduates, under-graduates, and other teachers of long-standing and experience. The prestige of the school is thus maintained by the teaching staff having worked hard and conscientiously. At the same time credit of the school was kept up by the industry and application of the boys who are not promoted to a higher class unless they pass the terminal examination according to the rules in force in the school. In former years when boys were not transferred to a higher class for their defective learning, they used to leave the school and join another one in the neighbourhood. By a judicious arrangement the several private schools have by certain inter-school rules checked the migratory habits of boys of changing schools when not promoted to a higher standard. There is one regrettable incident noticed by the head-master, which has more or less affected the other public and private schools at the same time. At the last Matriculation Examination the Guzerati passage set for translation into English was unusually difficult, not only in point of idiom, but also on account of its being studded with Sanskrit and other words, to which Parsee youths are not habituated. To this passage a large number of marks were attached, and the consequence was that a number of pupils from this as well as other schools failed to pass the ordeal. This result proved very disastrous as only 95 Parsees passed in 1893, whereas in the previous year 195 Parsees were successful. The Fort High School was, however, successful so far as to get twenty of its boys passed. That the education imported in this school is sound is proved by the fact that during the last three years, of the 111 pupils, 95 had attended it for a long period, *i.e.*, they were trained *bona-fide* in it. The proprietor, while giving due attention to the mental culture of his scholars has not neglected their physical education. They were induced to play cricket and other outdoor games, and were encouraged in their pursuits by the award of prizes for a creditable figure at athletic sports and cricket matches. During the last season twelve matches were played, of which seven were won, four lost, and one was drawn. At the athletic meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association in February last, the pupils of this school who competed succeeded in carrying off prizes in four events. A part of the curriculum of the Anglo-Vernacular Department is drill which is taught by Mr. F. R. Mehta, a teacher of long-standing, who by his gentle method of teaching has secured the good-will of his pupils to such a degree that they have come to look upon it as a healthy exercise and recreation. Drawing and music are also taught by Mr. J. G. Contractor and Mr. K. K. Dixit, and Mr. Pherozeshah R. Batlivala. There is also a debating society connected with the school, and the social gatherings of teachers and students form a very agreeable feature in the teaching of the school. Religious and moral training is also given to the Parsee boys. There are thirty-three teachers of all grades employed in this seminary.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard a very extraordinary case of cheating, in which a Bhatia, named Narotam Govindji, charged Lalji Thakersey with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 5,000. The complainant also charged Parmanand Lukhmichand, Joshi Kismour Besar, and a widow with abetment of the said offences, under Sections 416, 406, 403, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant, in his information, stated: I am broker in pearls, and live in Holy Chuckla without the Fort of Bombay. I am a member of the Bhatia community. About a fortnight ago, one Parmanand Lukhmichand, a Bania by caste, whom I had recently come to know to be a share broker, came to me, and informed me that there was a suitable bride of a marriageable age, and if I wished I would take her to wife. He said she was the sister of a Bhatia, who had lately come from a place, called Kundela, in Kathiawar, in quest of a bridegroom for her. As I was anxious to marry I entered into negotiations with him. He asked me to accompany him to see the future bride, and I went with him to a room, occupied by the so-called brother of the girl in a chawl attached to the temple of Ramchunder, opposite to the haveli (palace) of Chimanlal Maharaj, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort. Parmanand Lukhmichand introduced me to a person, whom he called Lalji Thakersey as the brother of the girl, who was to be married to me. I had an interview with him, and in the course of conversation the said Lalji Thakersey gave me to understand that his sister had gone to a wedding party at Mahaluximee, and that I should call the next day to see the girl. I then left. By appointment I went the next day to the same place, and I was shown the girl. I saw there another elderly female, whom Lalji described to be his sister-in-law (brother's wife), who had only that very day come down from her native country in view of the approaching marriage of her sister-in-law (husband's sister), the said girl. The said Lalji Thakersey said that he would consult with his sister-in-law and let me have a reply, and for that purpose asked me to see him on Chaiter Sud 1st. I accordingly accompanied the said Parmanand Lukhmichand to the residence of Lalji Thakersey. We discussed terms of the match. The said Lalji Thakersey asked Rs. 5,000 for the match exclusive of the "palla" or ornaments, to be presented to the girl. After some haggling Parmanand Lukhmichand settled the amount at Rs 4,500, Rs. 100 to be deducted as the price of a shawl and turban as a present from the bride to the bridegroom, and Rs. 4,400 to be paid to the said Lalji Thakersey. As an earnest I was told by Parmanand Lukhmichand to pay Rs.200 to Lalji Thakersey in order to enable the said Lalji Thakersey to defray the preliminary expenses of the marriage. I then and there paid Rs. 200 to the said Lalji Thakersey. To seal the marriage contract Lalji Thakersey caused the girl to give to me one of her glass bangles, and that thereupon it was declared that the betrothal was complete. I then left. Parmanand Lukhmichand saw me in the course of the day, and suggested to me to procure the necessary funds to complete this contract. Parmanand Lukhmichand danced attendance on me for three successive days anxiously inquiring whether I had succeeded in procuring the necessary funds. On Chaiter Sud 5, I gave him to understand that I had collected funds; but I was short of Rs. 500. He promised to raise the Rs 500 for me. He said he was going to complete the arrangements for the wedding, which he proposed should take place in a wadi between Parel and Dadar stations. At 6 o'clock, in the evening of that day, the said Parmanand Lukhmichand came to call me. I then accompanied him to a garden-house, belonging to Haji Cassum, at Dadur. There I saw the said Lalji Thakersey, the elderly female, the girl, and a person who described himself as a priest, and gave his name as Joshi Kasimaur Besar. They commenced the preliminary ceremony of the marriage. At a certain stage of the proceedings Lalji Thakersey demanded the stipulated amount of the money. I asked him to pass a writing and go through certain other stages of the ceremony, before I would pay the money to him. He refused to give any writing and refused to complete the marriage, and the matter remained in abeyance. Parmanand Lukhmichand and I then left. The following morning Parmanand Lukhmichand came to me with a draft of a writing, which the said Lalji Thakersey had consented to pass to me. I approved of the draft. The said Parmanand Lukhmichand asked me to attend at the same wadi with the money at 7-30 p.m. I went there. The ceremony was gone through, and payment made of Rs. 3,900, and I passed a promissory note for the balance of Rs. 500. At the time of the marriage I presented to the bride the following gold, silver, diamond, and pearl ornaments:—one pearl nose-ring, valued at Rs. 400; one diamond and pearl neck ornament, called *galla kati*, of the value of Rs. 250; one ruby finger-ring, valued at Rs. 30, a pair of ornaments called *livangs*, of the value of Rs. 30; two pair of silver toe-rings called karela, weighing twenty tolas, and a Benares sella of the value of Rs. 200—total Rs. 910. As there was some slight dispute as to the betrothal of the girl to another person, previous to my so-called marriage, the said Lalji Thakersey proposed that I, the bride, and sister-in-law should go to Dakorji until the dispute was settled, and that he would meet in a week at that place. He asked me to give the price of the three tickets. He purchased one for me, and gave it to me. I got into the mail train which leaves Dadur Station, at 9 p. m., and the said Lalji Thakersey gave me to understand that my wife and the said sister-in-law had taken their seats in the female compartment. Fully believing in the statement of the said Lalji Thakersey I started on my journey but, when, on the following day, at 7 a.m., the mail reached Anand Station I got out, and found to my very great surprise that my wife and the said sister-in-law were not in the female compartment. I then suspected that I was duped. I then went to Dakorji to make inquiries, but found no trace. I then came to Bombay. I am informed that the said Lalji Thakersey, Parmanand Lukhmichand, Joshi Kesmour Besar, and the sister-in-law, with the girl, have also absconded from Bombay. I, therefore, charge the said Lalji Thakersey with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation of property; the said Parmanand Lukhmichand and Joshi Kismour Besar with abetment of the said offences, under Sections 416, 406, 403 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code; and pray that warrants for their apprehension and for the seizure of the stolen property be granted; and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the warrants and ordered the accused persons, if arrested, to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 each.

About a month after the above warrants had been issued, the second accused Parmanand Lukhmichand surrendered himself to the court, while the rest of the accused are still at large.

On the case being called on the complainant asked for an adjournment on the ground that his solicitor was away from Bombay.

Mr. Davur, who was instructed on behalf of the second accused, Parmanand, by Mr. Hugh Sealy, strongly objected to any adjournment being granted. The learned counsel said that he had come down to Bombay from Khandalla especially for this case, as he was told that the case was peremptorily fixed on that day.

The Magistrate said that he would proceed with the case.

The complainant then stepped into the witness-box and gave evidence, which was similar to the statements contained in the information.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur, complainant stated: The lady to whom I was married was about thirteen years old. She was not old enough to put on a *saree*; she merely had a petticoat and bodice when I saw her. My age is fifty-two or so. I have been married three times.

When did you first make up your mind to purchase a third wife?—I don't know. Parmanand induced me to marry again. They all belong to the "golden gang." I have no witnesses in court. I have no witnesses to call as to the payment of money or as to any conversation, as no persons were present when Parmanand spoke to me.

At this stage Mr. Davur asked the Magistrate to dismiss the case as the complainant said he had no witnesses to call and as no one saw the money being paid by the complainant.

The Magistrate said that as the case was an important one he would not dispose of it in that way. The complainant might bring circumstantial evidence, although he might not have direct evidence to adduce. He would adjourn the case for a week, and asked the complainant to be ready with his witnesses on that day.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 30.

Boileau, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E on leave, from Aboo.
Trotter, Major, Bengal, 17th C, on leave, from Umballa.

MAY 31.

Dickson, Lt, Bo and Ms, Comt Dept, on leave, from Bhamo.
Paget, Major, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow
Firebrace, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mussoorie.
Renarg, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Barlow, Lt, Bengal, Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 31.

Rosseter, Major, Bo, D A A G, for Musketry, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st June, 1894.

It is notified for information that the Colaba Rifle range will be available for members of the Corps to-morrow afternoon. Firing will be carried on from 4 p.m., to dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following members having joined are posted as follows:—

Messrs P S Roberts, G A Watson, D S K Greig, G Henriot, H Crawford and R R Gilbert to A Troop.

Messrs A G Stephen, D M Inglis, R H Vincent, G Ostermayer and A G Watson to B Troop.

2. Corporal L B Ker to be Sergeant to complete establishment.

3. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range jointly with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday afternoon next.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·564	E	2	111·0	85·0	44	...	7·00	+3·12
Agra	29·559	N W	6	111·5	85·7	33	...	2·96	+1·04
Cawnpore	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·555	S S E	4	105·1	84·2	45	...	3·98	+1·47
Jhansi	29·606	N N W	5	113·7	87·2	21	..	4·62	+2·52
Jacobabad	29·573	N W	5	112·7	77·6	23	..	11·22	+0·12
Karachi	29·730	W S W	13	93·0	79·7	76	..	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·663	W	16	102·9	83·5	54	..	3·10	+1·11
Deesa	29·754	W	17	106·9	80·5	58	...	2·22	+1·49
Ahmedabad	29·805	N W	1	106·3	80·1	61	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rajkot	29·777	W	16	101·9	76·6	62	...	1·87	+1·12
Veraval	29·801	W	10	88·6	81·7	85	...	2·36	..
Neemuch	29·639	W S W	10	102·8	78·7	59	...	2·77	+1·22
Indore	29·744	S W	7	102·1	77·6	77	...	2·84	+1·01
Saugor	29·659	W	6	106·9	76·1	28	...	4·07	+0·52
Jubbulpore	29·636	W	4	110·0	77·6	36	...	2·52	—1·16
Hoshangabad	29·683	W S W	4	107·4	78·6	39	...	6·46	+3·60
Khandwa	29·732	N W	13	106·2	84·3	48	...	1·11	—1·00
Raipur	29·596	N W	8	113·5	81·0	25	...	1·03	—2·84
Nagpur	29·620	N N W	14	114·4	83·0	19	...	3·58	—0·44
Amraoti	29·679	W N W	11	109·7	78·3	31	...	1·69	—1·94
Akola	29·712	W	12	108·6	81·8	41	...	2·33	—0·91
Surat	29·811	W	M	99·7	79·6	64	...	0·77	+0·34
Malegaon	29·782	W	13	104·4	76·6	49	...	1·86	—0·66
Bombay	29·83	N W	10	92·0	82·5	72	...	1·91	+0·08
Poona	29·817	W N W	15	102·6	71·9	63	...	3·23	—0·71
Aurangabad	29·782	W N W	6	101·1	75·6	39	...	5·06	...
Sholapur	29·781	N W	13	107·2	77·0	49	..	1·07	—2·77
Ratnagiri	29·820	N N W	8	97·8	80·8	71	..	0·45	—1·37
Belgaum	29·794	W N W	7	92·8	68·8	67	...	9·41	+2·63
Goa	29·818	N	15	90·4	82·3	73	...	4·36	..
Karwar	29·822	N W	7	91·3	82·0	75	...	2·84	—5·55
Mangalore	29·839	N N E	4	91·5	81·9	73	...	8·37	+5·43
Calicut	29·806	N N W	14	92·3	80·6	79	0·02	25·84	+7·51
Cochin	29·819	N N E	F	91·3	78·6	76	..	20·00	—10·77
Bangalore	29·804	W S W	7	89·3	71·8	76	...	12·31	+2·47
Secunderabad	29·631	N W	13	107·2	82·7	30	..	6·77	+1·93
Masulipatam	29·566	N W	7	114·7	84·5	51	..	21·78	+11·42
Bellary	29·765	N W	11	105·0	80·9	48	..	5·35	+0·33
Cuddapah	29·719	W N W	...	110·3	86·5	44	..	10·01	+0·91
Madras	29·658	S W	11	105·0	87·0	57	..	...	..
Coimbatore	29·815	E	4	97·9	70·8	80	...	16·17	+5·05
Trichinopoly	29·741	W S W	5	105·7	76·8	62	0·35	19·46	+4·53
Negapatam	29·72	W N W	13	101·1	84·3	69	...	46·25	+10·71
Colombo 30 h	29·853	S W	10	87·5	81·5	77	...	49·74	—5·69
.. (31st)	29·80	S W	12	87·0	80·5	79	0·18	49·42	—5·51
Aden	29·753	E	9	96·3	83·8	75	...	1·93	—0·73

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Madras and Masulipatam, and has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Allahabad, Delhi, Mangalore and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Rajkot, 22 at Akola, 20 at Khandwa and Nagpur, 18 at Malegaon and 16 at Calicut and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 14° above the normal in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubulpore and Delhi, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Nagpur and the lowest minimum 69° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Gujarat and on the Malabar Coast. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Calicut, Trichinopoly and Colombo. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the east-south-eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay where the winds are cyclonic and the weather cloudy, rainy, squally and very unsettled. The abnormal deficiency at the centre of the depression is about two-tenths. The baric gradients are steep on and off the Coromandel Coast and fresh to squally strong winds are to be expected. The weather to the south of Latitude 20° and to the east of Longitude 76° is suspicious and likely to become more or less unsettled.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Barometric changes are very irregular in Upper India, and conditions continue slightly disturbed in that circle. Pressure has given way briskly in Arakan and in the north of the Madras Coast, and depression has advanced eastwards into the Bay. The weather continues suspicious and is equally in the centre of the Bay. Winds have fallen off very rapidly at the head of the Bay, and are to-day below the normal strength in the south of Bengal. Some dust storm and thunderstorms in Upper India have caused considerable reduction of temperature in the Pujab and the North-West Provinces. The rainfall in Bengal and Burma is less than that for some days past. Akyab and Barisal each report three inches. The temperature is excessive in North and Central Madras Coast district. The weather conditions were considerably modified during the past fortyeight hours, and now depend upon changes in progress in the Bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·744
Temperature of the Air	86·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·5
General Directions of wind*	W, SSE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H. Tait, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain Francis Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE French Mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th May) via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Clifford, Mr Hind, and two others as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,306 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 3 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr Heelmann, Mr Macdonald, Ritchie, Mrs Hart, Mrs Batson, Mr Hajee Taher, Mr Moledina, Mr H S Cassum, Mr H Rehman, Mr H Ebrahim, and 120 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 939 tons, Captain G A Sheperd, sailed yesterday for the Pursian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Harrow, Mr Mahomed Hadee, Mr Hajee Mahomed Abdool Gufur, Mr Mahomed Iwany Mr Goolam Hoosein Metwane, Mr Sulleman Goolam Hoosein, Mr M Shokar Tharia, Mrs H B B Creagh, Mr Abdool Vale, Mr A Abraham, Mr Abdool Vahale Khasram, Mr Abdulla Hundee and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 7-30 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, Captain C. Beechtinger to Trieste and Brindisi:—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Charles, Revd and Mrs D Didlankies and child, Revd Mrs R. Riemann, Mrs Power and 2 children, Major N. Hildebrand, Major Paget, Major H. R. Tratter, Dr. N F Surveyar, Mr L P Russell, Mr. F C Macrae, Mr W Lambe, Mr F Fischer, Mr F A Assmaun, Mr Fowler Mr T Heilmaim, Mr C J Sander, Mr J P Mistry, Mr Malabari, Revd Dieckmann, Mr A Veith, Mr N G Arraton, Mr P N Kerawalla, and Mr E E Hyum.—For Aden—Col and Mrs F M Hunter, Mr Messiter, Mr Carmichael, Mr S J B Hereihim, one officer and Mr Crandfield.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Karachi	2-6	F Muir & Co
B C	Sinclair	1941	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	F M & Co
E	Arara	2481	Kilgour	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
F	Port Stephens	2078	Whitehead	Havre		J M & Co
H & J	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
K	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Marmagoa	2-6	Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
N	Azamor	2005	Gibson	China		Tata & Sons
O	La Seyne	1152	Blanc	Karachi	13-6	A Simeon
P	Centensima		Peters	Amsterdam		Graham & Co
Q	Asia	2323	Laird	Not fixed	9-6	W & A Graham

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Stura	1416	Dinegri	Genoa		C Borbero
4	St. Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Longging	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Kt. Commander	2731	Durant	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
9	City of Dublin					
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Surat	1874	Jephson	Not fixed		P & O Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Gillett	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Not fixed		M V & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham &Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Chanda (s)	Boon	Busreh, May 17
31	City of Dublin (s)	Snow	Liverpool, May 4
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, May 24

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Ravenna (s)	Cole	China, &c
	Canton (s)	Field	China, &c
	Loodiana (s)	Stabb	Calcutta, &c
	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf
	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, &c

The steamer Imperator, Captain Bechtinger, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of Dublin, for Karachi
,, Azamor, for China, Japan, &c
,, Chanda, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—101 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cawasjee; 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—6 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally.
Aston Hall s—2 cases bacon and 2 barrels cheese, J Connell; 7 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob.
Australia s—125 cases chool slates, M Peerkhanjee.
Werneth Hall s—3 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Chyebassa s—60 drums turpentine, E A Currim; 10 cases confectionery, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Bros; 4 cases soap, J Allarakhia; 175 drums turpentine, M A Hoosein Bros; 102 cases oilmenstores &c, Budroodin Nuzerally; 4 cases medicine and 4 cases provision &c, E Russooljee; 18 cases confectionery, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 12 cases oilmenstores, 2 cases confectionery and 5 cases castor oil, A Salleybhoy; 125 bales old newspapers, Byramjee Shapurjee; 11 cases confectionery, Aba Gunney; 100 drums turpentine, Goolamally Jeewajee; 37 bales printing and writing papers and 13 cases ink, John Dickinson and Co; 30 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co; 150 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co; 150 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 8 bales writing papers, B Furdoonjee and Co.
Carthage s—60 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee; 4 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Baria s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.
Drachenfels s—36 bales printing papers, E M Abdoolally.
Bhopal s—10 cases provisions Essoofally Russoo jee; 10 cases medicine, Aba Gunny; 500 bags epsom salt, E Edwards and Co; 16 casks glassware, S Fazall.

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—100 cases brandy, Rustomjee C Patell.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—51 cases candles, M Sumsoodin; 50 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola; 32 cases glassware, M Abraham; 50 cases glassware, M Curramsee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—15 bales writing papers, A H Essoofbhoy; 49 bales writing and printing papers and 11 cases note papers, K Abdool Hoosein; 25 cases playing cards, M Peekhanjee; 30 bales printing papers, B Sazea and Co; 22 bales printing papers, C Macdonald and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—183 cwts turmeric, Keeka Khooshall; 225 cwts turmeric, Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjee and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
City of Dublin s—3030 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 360 cwts oil cakes, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Iran s—105 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—6000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—2 bales skins, S Mowjee; 225 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 500 cwts cardamoms, Jairaj Lalljee; 1 bale skins, The South Indian Export Co; 358 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee; 8¼ cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee; 2 cwts fishmaws, M Fuckeerbhoy; 4½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 87½ cwts olibanum, Abdoola Mowja; 430 cwts olibanum, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 167 cwts olibanum, K M Jaitha; 1½ cwts ivory, M Goolam Mamed.
Peninsular s—2000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mickado s—800 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jetha; 1001 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 9000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3202 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 1040 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Mikado s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Mikado s—2,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Starlight s—275 bales cotton, A Biascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1 bale cotton Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,775 cwts linseed and 1,001 cwts poppysee, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Port Stephens s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
St Pancras s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arara s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.
St Enoch s—10,004 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—225 cwts teelsee, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—240 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
Asia s—6,499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

St Regulus s—7,612 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Iran s—993 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co
Stura s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 501 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Evelyn s—165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Evelyn s—260 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Azamor s—75 bales twist, Baloobhoy Culanbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Azamor s—1,900 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 3,250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java s—100 bales cotton, K Luchmondas; 25 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co.

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One Cheque on the Bank of B'bay (Poona Branch) drawn by Dastoor Bymanjee Jamaspjee in favor of Kha. Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshungjee Jamaspjee for Rs. 200 (Two Hundred).
One Cheque on Grindlay, Groom and Co., in favor of Mr. Burjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton.
Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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AGENTS WANTED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

VIOLENT fluctuations in Exchange, and their attendant unsettling influence on business, has been the principal feature in the past commercial week, rates having advanced some 5-16d. from last Thursday evening's quotations, then receded to about the same extent, finally closing at a rise of 3-16d. thereon, therefrom. Our principal Produce markets have remained without animation, neither in Cotton, Wheat, or Oil-Seeds has there been more than a small export business passing, though for the last-named staple there has latterly been rather more enquiry from shippers, at some recovery in the price of Linseed. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 1 1-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights close unchanged from last week's level of rates; and though May-June shipment is firm, speculators holding all the tonnage, there is very little demand from shippers. Though holders have been more willing sellers with the advance in Exchange, there has been less doing in Imports than for some weeks past; prices, however, being generally unchanged.

MONEY.—As might have been anticipated from the somewhat easier terms on which accommodation is obtainable in the Bazaar, and from the languid movement in Exports, the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued on Monday again showed an addition to the Cash Balance, say, of some 45½ lakhs; at 155 lakhs. Of this increase, however, about half was due to a return of Government Deposits to the Bank's head office and branches aggregating 23½ lakhs; the balance being accounted for by a falling off in the trade demand for Money. This is disclosed by an increase of over 23 lakhs in Private Deposits, and a diminution of 13¾ lakhs in Bills discounted, against which, however, there had been an addition of 12¼ lakhs in Loans, the net diminution in trade requirements having thus been 24½ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 3¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

Meantime the Money Market has become easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates this afternoon by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened steady on last Friday morning at 1s. 0¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 0⅞d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate there was a little business done; but the bullion element was early *ex evidence*, and rates gradually rose, until at the close, the quotations for buying were more or less nominal. Bank Telegraphic in the morning, between Banks, was reported at 1s. 0 23-32d. for June transfer; but, before long, 1s. 0 25-32d. for the same was offering without finding takers, 1s. 0 11-16d. having been quoted for Telegraphic, for 1894. The Banks were closed on Saturday for the Queen's Birthday holiday and the market re-opened on Monday with a firm feeling at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate we heard of a little being done for July delivery; but the bullion-dealers taking possession of the market pretty early on the day, and coming out free sellers of Gold, and re-sellers for all deliveries, rates at once begun to harden. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills also came into the market, sales having been reported at 1s. 1¼d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 1 7-32d. forward, to a fair extent. On Tuesday the market opened at 1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d. the previous evening's closing rates for Bank Telegraphic and Demand at which a little was done at opening; also Telegraphic, for June transfer, at 1s. 1 1-8d. and July at 1s. 1 1-16d. Rates, however, gave early signs of giving way, and the bullion dealers, on rates being reported weaker from Calcutta, were soon on the alert to buy, and Merchants and the Bazaar joning in quotations gradually receded, until, at the close, 1s. 0 29-32d. demand was the best rate obtainable for the mail, Merchants' Bills opened nominally at 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but no business transpired for any delivery. Yesterday rates opened at 1s. 0 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, and on the early part of the day rates appeared be the weaker, and receded temporarily to 1s. 0 ¾d. Telegraphic and 1s. 0 25-32d. Demand, three months' sight Mercantile Bills having been placed for the mail at 1s. 0 31-32d. for June delivery, at 1s. 0 15-16d.; for July at 1s. 0 29-32d.; and August-September at 1s. 0 ⅞d.; Bank Telegraphic having been done for the latter at 1s. 0 ¾d. The market afterwards became firmer. Bank remittance being quoted at 1s. 0 13-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 27-32d. Demand; while Bills for June delivery were placed at 1s. 1d. This morning the market opened at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and has remained practically the same all day, with only a very moderate demand thereat, Telegraphic having also been quoted forward, for July transfer; at 1s. 0 15-16d. for August, at 1s. 0 29-32d. and 1s. 0 7-8d to the end of the year, at which also we have heard of a moderate amount being taken. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 1-16d. for June delivery, 1s. 1 1-32d. for July, and 1s. 1d. later at which a fair amount has been reported; but the Gold dealers and re-sellers coming out to sell again, rates hardened a little, and about 1-32d. higher was paid for all delivery. The market looked like remaining steady until Calcutta quotations, as usual, came easier again, causing this market to close easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Do. 4	,,	1s. 1d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Credit 3	,,	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 1 1-8d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	1s. 1 3-32d.	,,
Do. 6	,,	1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	137¼	,,
Do. 6	,,	138¼	,,

The reduction of the advertised amount of weekly Indian Council drawings, combined with, perhaps, a little more judicious handling of the sale thereof, has enabled the Secretary of State to obtain a slightly better price for his drafts for the past few weeks. In the reply of the Government of India to the Currency Association in Calcutta they repudiate the idea of the Secretary of State having *forced* his sales of Council drafts in India; but had the advertised amount of 50 lakhs weekly been adhered to, instead of increasing it to 60 lakhs, and also only 5 lakhs extra been given of each advance of 1-32d. as formerly, instead of increasing it to 10 lakhs, the same amount of rupees that the Secretary of State has sold, would undoubtedly have produced more pound sterling than they have done lately.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at 103 5-16 for Fours for cash and the coming settlement, and at 103 9-16 for the June account, but soon advanced to 103 7-16, 103 9-16, and 103¾ in the three positions, respectively, in a steady market, closing at a further advance of about 1-16 per cent. on these rates. Par to 100¼, nominal, was quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Monday the market reopened after the holiday at the enhanced rates for Fours of 103 11-16 for Money, and 103 7/8 for Account, and soon advanced, 1-16 per cent. in those positions, the June settlement being quoted at 104. The market remained steady at this level for some time, but advanced further before the close, rates leaving off at 103 15-16 for cash, 104 1-16 for the coming settling day, and 104¼ for the June account. 100 1-8 was the closing quotation for 3½ per Cents. On Tuesday the market was weak, and rates for Fours, after opening at 104 for Money, and 104¼ for Account, declined to 103 5-8, and 103 13-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed; with 100¼ named for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday, opening at 103 13-16 and 103⅞ for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, the market became steady at an advance of 3-16 to 5-16 per cent. 104 1-16 having been quoted all round, say for cash and the settlement, as well as for the June account. These enhanced rates were maintained until near the close, when 1-16 per cent. lower was named in all positions. 100¼ remained the quotation for 3½ per Cents. To-day the market has been steady for the settlement at 104¼ to ⅜ for Fours for Money and 104 1-16 buyers, for the June account, leaving off at 104 3-16 in both positions; and with 100½ nominal quoted for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 104.

SHARES have been a quiet, not to say inanimate market throughout the week, having been neglected in all lines, and the only changes which we have to make in our quotations this evening compared with the prices ruling a week ago, are, in Cotton Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 45 in Queen; of Rs. 35 in Central India; of Rs. 25 in Western India; of Rs. 22½ in Hindustan; and of Rs. 20 in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern; and in Press Shares, and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Prince of Wales; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bombay Cotton. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the rise in Exchange, bazaar dealers in staple *Grey Goods* have shown more willingness to sell at current rates; but wholesale buyers have purchased very sparingly, and hence there is a considerable falling off in the week's business. There has, however, been a good retail demand; and rates are generally the same as last week. In *Bleached Goods* a moderate business has been reported at previous rates. In *Printed, Dyed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods there is no change in position or value. Only a small business has transpired in *Locally made* Goods, and prices are the same as before. The total Clearances from the Bazaar, during the week of *Imported Goods* have been about 2,700 packages, and of *Local*, some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist*, the market for which is steady and unchanged. The China market for *Bombay Spinnings* keeps very quiet, and hence the China buyers are making lower offers for No. 20s. They are, however, making moderate purchases of 10s. 12s. and 16s. at current rates. Calcutta buyers have operated very sparingly; and demand from the interior is very poor. Spinners here are making sales at current rates, but they refuse to accept any reduction therefrom. The week's sales are estimated at about 5,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations, the demand for Nos. 10s and 12s continuing.

Twist ... ... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼	per lb.
,, ... ,, 8s	,,	,,	4 5/8	,,
,, ... ,, 10s	,,	,,	4 5/8 to 5 3/16	,,
,, ... ,, 12s	,,	,,	4¾ ,, 5¼	,,
,, ... ,, 16s	,,	,,	5 9/16 ,, 5¾	,,
,, ... ,, 20s	,,	,,	5 7/8 ,, 6	,,
,, ... ,, 24s	,,	,,	6¼ ,, 6½	,,
,, ... ,, 30s	,,	,,	7 ,, 7½	,,
,, ... ,, 40s	,,	,,	8½ ,,	,,

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, both markets having been steady, and prices unchanged. *Iron* has also been in the same position, and without movement in prices.

COAL.—A large business has been done this week in ordinary Cardiff, of which early June shipment has been sold at Rs. 17 per ton. Ready Powell's Duffryn and Nixon's Navigation have been selling freely at Rs. 18 per ton owing to the demand for ready Coals in harbour. Davison's cannot be had for ready shipments, and importers are asking Rs. 16 per ton for this description for May-June shipment. Japan Coal is at present purchased freely by the Mills, for use in the place of Davison's West Hartley, and can be had at Rs. 13½ per ton; is burnt in some of the Mills in the same proportion as Davison's West Hartley. This week some 800 tons of Watson's Hartley ex Asia (s) in harbour has changed hands at Rs. 14 per ton; and 3,000 tons of the same description, May shipment, found buyers at Rs. 14 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley		*Nil*,
West do.		do.
Australian		do.
Japan	Rs. 13½	per ton.
Powel's Duffryn	,, 18	,,
Cardiff	,, 18	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained steady in tone to the end of last and at the beginning of this week, with a moderate business doing, though chiefly for account of local spinners, and prices of Bengals and Westerns advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, other descriptions being unchanged in value. Since then the feeling has become quiet, with purchases upon a small scale in both directions, prices having shown no further movement. Exporters have bought about 3,000 bales during the week, consisting of Oomra descriptions, Westerns, Dharwar, Bengal, Broach, Bhownugger, while the Mills have taken some 5,000 bales of Oomras, Dharwar, Compta, Bhownugger, and Bengal. This evening the market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 56,000 bales, compared with 62,000 bales received in the week preceding, and 79,500 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year. The excess in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with last has now become reduced to 11,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.— Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	172—2 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	,,	155—2 5-8d.
Do. Good	,,	145—2 15-32d.
Belatee, Fine	,,	182—3 1-8d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	173—2 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	,,	175—2 15-16d.
Do. Good	,,	169—2 27-32d.
Oomras F. Good	,,	183—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	,,	178—3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine,	,,	230—3 13-16d.
Do. Good	,,	217—3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	,,	203—3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	,,	189—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	,,	182—3 1-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	193—3 7-32d.
Westerns	,,	189—3 3-16d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	263,500	225,000
Berar	264,000	231,500
Barsi and Nugger	82,500	74,000
Bengals	242,000	188,000
Hingunghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	54,500	37,000
Dhollera	283,500	361,500
Broach	125,000	181,500
Compta and Dharwar	66,000	67,500
Westerns and Madras	3,500	3,500
Total	1,388,000	1,377,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	55,914	79,351	68,939
From 1st January to 30th May	1,270,955	1,242,790	1,307,042
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	31,200	31,141	33,670
From 1st January to 30th May	643,010	566,685	661,192
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	15,864	3,128	5,655
From 1st January to 30th May	85,646	89,849	103,339

WHEAT has been a quiet market throughout the week, with transactions upon a small scale, and upon the basis of previous rates. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	3	12	0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	10	0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	13	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	9	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3	8	0	,,

SEEDS were also quiet or dull in tone, with prices declining, especially for *Linseed*, until yesterday, when the feeling became steady, and a moderate business was reported, *Linseed* recovering 2 annas per cent. in price. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-1-0 to ,, 6-3-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 5-14-0 to ,, 6-1-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-8-6 to ,, 5-11-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 45-0-0 to ,, 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,, 41-0-0 to ,, 42-0-0	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	109,025	355,290	549,504
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	2,050,524	4,064,291	6,268,080
Linseed for the week	208,350	172,902	110,571
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	4,445,543	3,140,076	2,934,320
Rapeseed for the week	157,365	179,438	62,988
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	2,392,090	3,256,718	885,088
Gingellyseed for the week	5,273	4,676	6,567
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	730,340	932,427	827,888

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	47,500	267,244	458,263
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	1,104,446	2,594,104	5,462,606
Linseed for the week	111,416	133,185	30,111
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	3,447,060	2,501,332	2,354,424
Rapeseed for the week	221,583	276,871	12,004
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	1,874,673	2,407,436	619,089
Gingellyseed for the week	43,046	5,906	6,834
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th May	836,797	1,047,320	869,623

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEELING—May 26, at Kodaikanal, Mrs H Trowbridge Keeling, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLAYTON—PETERS—May 16, at St Patrick's Church, Meiktila, Burma, Sergeant Bartholomew Clayton, Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Fanny Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr W B Peters, Manager, Commissariat Department, Burma.

DEATH.

BATTERSBY—May 23, at Srinagar, Kashmir, of remittant fever, John Ferdinand, beloved son of Surgeon-Major J Battersby, A M S, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1894.

IN the British possessions, owing to its position of landlord, the Government of India will always have before it recurrent questions as to the rights of subsidiary holders of land. The continued outcry against the injustice of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal, and the recent discussion as to the rights of zemindars in Behar, may be quoted as instances. The minor governments in their more limited spheres will, likewise, have similar knotty subjects for settlement, and of them the Government of Bombay, which has to deal with taluqdars, girrasias, patidars, khots, inamdars, isafabdars, *et hoc genus omne*, will find itself constantly involved in analyzing the position and rights of these holders. The same difficulties come up for consideration in respect of some of the interpellations at the last meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Amongst them may be noticed two inquiries as to the position of the settlement of the Land Revenue made with the khots of the Devgad Taluka in the Ratnagiri Collectorate. The replies elicited from the Revenue Member of Council were to the effect that the matter was still under consideration. The manner of settlement is no mere superficiality, and it is no matter for surprise that the question, which involves far deeper issues should not be disposed of hurriedly or in an off-hand manner. Lying below the question of revenue collection, the rights and authority of the so-called khots have to be considered, and it is these points which require elucidation before any satisfactory solution can be arrived at. Further, it is not only the position of the so-called khots in the Devgad Taluka that should be investigated, but also that of similar holders throughout the Ratnagiri Collectorate. Act I of 1880, commonly known as the Khoti Act, passed into law after the report of the Khoti Commission, appointed by Government, and had been received. The Commission was purely the outcome of continued agitation by the khots, who found that under the system instituted by the survey department and, of course, sanctioned by Government, they were relegated to their proper positions. A khot was a member of the Commission, but it was frequently pointed out in these columns at that time that the representations of the ryots were insufficient and were not too carefully considered. Their memorials when the Act was on the Legislative anvil were too lightly set aside.

The unfriended ryots, being poor, and possessing no means of co-operation, were at an immense disadvantage when they had to face the combined wealth and intelligence of the Khoti Association, and it is notorious that when a leader did appear from amongst them, of the name of Undria, in the Chiplun Taluka, he was forced to flee from the district owing to the action of the then Collector of Ratnagiri, Mr. Crawford, and of his righthand man, the Mamlatdar of Chiplun. That such action was absolutely illegal was proved by the summons against Undria being immediately revoked under another regime, but it had served its purpose of quenching agitation inconvenient to the khots and their friends. Further, whilst the claims of the ryots were not duly considered it happened that the Commission only took evidence in the four northern talukas of the Collectorate. No doubt, this was the result of party scheming, as the rights of the khots were indubitably stronger in the northern than in the southern talukas, and it was, therefore, obviously to their benefit to have the inquiry by the Commission restricted in its field. But with neither rhyme nor reason the Government, having before it only evidence taken in the northern talukas made the Act applicable to the whole Collectorate, and has since neglected to notice the reports of successive Collectors and other responsible officers. No sane person would conclude that because Parsees are numerous in Bombay, they must also be numerous in Bengal and Madras, or, that because the hills of Northern India have snow on them, therefore there must be snow on the hills of Southern India. Had the Commission taken evidence in the southern talukas the Act, as it now stands, could never have been passed. But the extraordinary influence exercised by Mr. Crawford at that time surmounted all obstacles, and when the draft of the Act was published he, laughing in his sleeve, congratulated Government on the tact and ability shown in avoiding any definition of a "khot." Admittedly the definition of a khot is a most complex and difficult matter, but it was far more important towards a solution of the khot question that the status of each khot coparcenary should have been ascertained once for all, than that the Act should have merely decided the position of the ryots. In truth, this decision was essentially arbitrary, as only half the question had been enquired into.

The other and most important half of the question was deliberately burked. The position and rights of a khot varied so immensely, from the khot established by sanad or grant, with practically out-and-out rights, to the mere body of villagers who collectively were made responsible for the revenue of their village, as the patels were made in the Deccan, that any general sanction of khoti rights was not only an absolute injustice to the ryots, but also an enormous and gratuitous abandonment of State property. But the Act did this: a khot was considered "one who exercised khoti rights"; no attempt was made to define what khoti rights were, or, what claim to exercise them individuals had, or, whether they were exercised wholly or partly. At one swoop the whole horde of sanadi khots, Desais, Deshpandes, Deshmukhs, with their race-brethren of SarDesais, Sar Deshpandes, and Sar Deshmukhs, Nadkarnis, and Kulkarnis, all State officials who had been ordered to collect revenue in their various stipendiaryships, and villagers who had collectively been made responsible for their village revenue, were all granted equal rights under the name of "khots." Perhaps, no one was more astonished at their promotion than these quasi-khots themselves. Rights which they had never claimed, which they did not assert before the Settlement Officers, and which they did not dare to bring into practice, were accorded to them by an Act of whose existence they were more or less ignorant. During the course of the settlement under the Act, its inapplicability to the Southern talukas was forced upon the officers employed, whose reports, if they ever reached Government, must afford the Hon. Mr. Trevor some food for serious consideration. It was proved over and over again that the head villagers, who were called khots, were mere representatives of the village for revenue purposes. It was proved that all the villagers including such public servants as barbers, gurus, and mhars, had equally dividing the State demand among themselves, made themselves responsible for the revenue to the Peishwa's Government, and that the leading family had no more rights than anyone else, whilst the State official had none. To these and all such as these were granted by the mere reason of their being called khots, rights which had never been dreamt of in their philosophy or in their lives. Involving the large question of khoti rights it is not to be wondered at that the settlement of the Devgad Taluka requires long and serious consideration, and in that question also the other southern talukas of the Ratnagiri Collectorate are deeply concerned. The Revenue Member of Council can hardly thank his predecessors for botching their work.

COLONEL A. M. HANDLEY, the Secretary of the Discharged Soldiers' Association, is making the most of his opportunities in connection with that office by giving useful hints to soldiers, leaving the colours, who may be seeking employment. The difficulties which beset a man on completion of his soldiering, are the greatest evil of the short-service system, and it is a matter for regret that Colonel Handley's hints are not given in some manner which is calculated to reach more men than "Ours, the Green Howards' Gazette" can hope to do. They should be printed, and circulated in every recreation-room and canteen in garrison towns and cantonments wherever the British soldier serves. The Secretary of the Association divides the appointments which are open to discharged soldiers into two classes, the former including the Army and Navy Stores, Army Clothing Depot (Pimlico), County Constabulary, General Post Office, Postal Telegraph, Woolwich Arsenal and Enfield Small Arms Manufactory. The latter class includes attendants at asylums, barmen, caretakers, carmen, clerks, conductors, grooms, handy-men, instructors, labourers, messengers, night-watchmen, prison service, porters, and servants. The former he would have discharged soldiers avoid, not that there is anything against any of these of themselves, but because of the rare chances which occur for any discharged soldier obtaining employment with any of them. Further Colonel Handley's experience is that men who go in for them almost invariably turn up again at the office in a month or two's time, and ask for something else. To get into the Army and Navy Stores a man must have someone at his back; at the Pimlico Clothing Stores there is always a long list of fifty men or more waiting their turn to be engaged. Chief Constables of Counties make no secret of their preference for "Hodge," who, they say, makes a far better policeman than an ex-soldier. Appointments as postmen are very few and far between, and have become even more so of late. The vacancies in the Postal Telegraph Department are filled entirely by lads who have been fully trained to the duties from the age of fourteen. Woolwich Arsenal is hopeless even to the skilled mechanic; while the Small Arms Factory at Enfield seems to be in a chronic state of discharging hands. Hence he would have discharged soldiers turn their attention to the employments which he puts in the second class, and he proceeds to indicate the character of the duties and the probable pay of each. The advantages and disadvantages of each post in the group are carefully set forth. It appears that applications for discharged soldiers are now regularly received by the National Association for the Employment of Discharged Soldiers, but not yet for so many as its promoters could wish. The great difficulty, it appears, has been to get the right man in the right place, and when there to get him to stay in it. But the Association is bound to achieve the object for which it was inaugurated, and by so doing cannot fail to render military service more popular.

CAPTAIN DU MOULIN, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, from whose pen many useful military treatises have emanated, a short time ago published through the Lahore press, an excellent and indeed indispensable handbook to the examinations for promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers. In its compilation he was assisted by Captain Reay, Adjutant of the Wiltshire Regiment, while several officers of the Cavalry and Artillery gave him the benefit of their advice concerning matters particularly affecting their own branches of the service. Already the work has reached its second edition and in this all alterations necessitated by the introduction of the new Infantry Drill and the Musketry Regulations for the Lee-Metford rifle have been made, and the whole work has been thoroughly revised throughout The information contained in the work is arranged in the most effective possible manner, and in utilising the form of question and answer the authors have been guided by their opinion that it is better to place before the non-commissioned officer the gist of each paragraph as quoted in the syllabus, than to transfer bodily whole pages out of the various text-books. Wherever the duties of a non-commissioned officer as laid down in the text-books are slightly different in India from those at home, the answers to the questions have been rendered according to the custom of the service in India. The work is full of information and will prove useful to volunteers as well as regulars.

A NEW resolution setting forth the conditions of promotion of honorary commissioned officers to the Provincial Engineer service of the Public Works Department is published in the last issue of the *Gazette of India*. Under the present rules such officers are on promotion to honorary rank in the Army graded as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department, but are counted against the Upper Subordinate Scale, and their pay is regulated by the rules applicable to military men. The Governor-General in Council, however, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India has ordered that Honorary Commissioned officers holding the rank of Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, and Deputy Assistant Commissary shall be eligible for promotion to the Provincial Engineer Establishment, but that on being so promoted at their option they shall, like Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers below the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, be required to resign their military rank, and then be permitted to count their departmental service for a civil pension. On being promoted, they will draw the difference between the pay of the grade to which they are promoted and the staff pay and military allowances previously drawn by them as a personal allowance. But it is to be clearly pointed out to each officer who may accept promotion on these conditions that his non-departmental army service will not count for pension, and that he forfeits his right to a sterling pension under military rules, and also to a possible pension for his widow.

IT seems a strange, if not an unfriendly, act that the German Ambassador at Brussels should be instructed by his Government to protest against the Congo Treaty entered into with Great Britain by King Leopold. That the French Press should protest against the cession of any part of the Congo State to Great Britain is intelligible enough; and doubtless it is entirely due to the fresh change of Ministry in Paris that the Ambassador of the Republic has not as yet made known the dissatisfaction of his Government at an Act, which, at first view, at all events, infringes on the right to pre-emption acquired by France in respect to the territory of the State when it is in the market. But Germany has no such claim. Probably it will be found that the German Government regards the cession to Great Britain of territory extending the British sphere to the region between the Tanganyka and Lake Albert Edward as calculated to interfere with their pretensions to make those Lakes German.

IT is notified that the Bombay Government will assemble at Poona on the 6th instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. J. V. Cooke, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District, pending further orders.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Alcock, I.C.S., District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Judge, F.P. Bijapur, and Joint Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar, B.A., LL.B., (Bombay.)

THE following officers are appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in their respective districts:—Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad; Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar; and Mr. H. Page, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER is to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Thana District during the absence of Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai, or pending further orders, and Mr. H. Pogson to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District, pending further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. M. H Starling, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Honourable Sir Charles Sargeant, Knight, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

MR. J. L. RIEU, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Hyderabad, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

MR. R. M. DIXON, B. A., is to act as Professor of Biology, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Dr. D. MacDonald.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. D. D. Lane Deputy Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department.

MR. R. A. L. MOORE, I. C. S., is to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, and District Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District.

KHAN BAHADUR SORABSHA HORMASJI, on relief by Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, M.A., will act as Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, *vice* Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji, retiring, until the return to duty of Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal, or pending further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Colonel W. A. Salmon to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

MR. L. A. WATKINS, First Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court, having proceeded to England on three months' leave, Mr. K. F. Mody is appointed in his place. Mr. W. Lane officiates for Mr. Mody as Second Deputy Registrar, while Mr. J. L. Britto acts for Mr. Lane as Clerk of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court and Junior Judges' Clerk.

MR. W. S. OWEN, Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for six months.

THE following appointments are made, *vice* Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., promoted:—Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; Mr. H. L. Harvey, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant; and *vice* Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., promoted: Mr. J. D. S. Fitz-Maurice, I.C.S., to be First Assistant; and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal to be Second Assistant.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. BARRY, M. B., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

MR. PESTANJI N. WADIA, a Justice of the Peace, and a Delegate of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court, has been appointed by Government a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of the late Dr. Framji Dorabji Divecha. Mr. Wadia is the secretary of the Honourable Mr. Byramji Jejeebhoy Trust Estate and of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, and Managing Trustee of the Byramji Jejeebhy Parsee Charitable Institution. He is besides a trustee of more than half-a-dozen other charitable concerns. His knowledge concerning local matters is wide. He is a frequent contributor to the English and Vernacular Press. The experience gained by Mr. Wadia from his long connection with various institutions will stand him in good stead as a Municipal Councellor. He will, no doubt, be a valuable acquisition on the Municipal board.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 29, was 544, giving a death-rate of 32·58 per annum per thousand as against 32·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 149 died from fevers; 16, small-pox; 25, measles; 62, phthisis; 17, cholera; 1, leprosy; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 6, dysentery; 29, still-born; 25, old age and debility; and 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 19; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 287; Hindu out-caste, 50; Mussalman, 113; Parsee, 17; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; and Negro-African 1. The total number of births was 251 as against 290 the corresponding period of last year, and 273 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST THE CONGO TREATY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The German Ambassador at Brussels has protested on behalf of his Government, against the Anglo-Belgian Congo Treaty.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

M. Hanotaux, as anticipated, has been appointed Foreign Minister in the new French Cabinet.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Middlesex and Gloucester, the latter team was beaten by an innings and one hundred and four runs, and Yorkshire has beaten Nottingham by three wickets.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

Advices from Sofia state that a severe conflict took place, yesterday, between the adherents and the opponents of M. Stambouloff in front of the Palace.

The opponents got the worst of it and fled.

THE AFFAIR AT SOFIA.

Latest advices from Sofia state that the Cavalry cleared the streets there yesterday.

The populace appears to regard those who are friendly to Prince Ferdinand as enemies of M. Stambouloff, though the rupture between the Prince and M. Stambouloff is officially denied.

THE FEROZEPORE ARSENAL CASE.

Three of the Forozepore prisoners have been discharged, the evidence against them not being deemed sufficient.

THE RIOTS IN SICILY.

ROME, MAY 30.

Signor De Felice, one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, has been sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for complicity in the late disturbances in Sicily.

Seven others of the accused have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from twelve to two years.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The s.s. Assam, with the homeward mails of the 25th instant, arrived here, at 2 a.m., to-day.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES NO AID.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The following is the full text of the letter in reply to the President of the Indian Currency Association, from the Secretary to the Government of India. The letter was only made public in extract yesterday. A similar reply has been sent to the less important suggestions made by the Bombay Presidency Association a month ago:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 18th and letter of the 28th instant, in which you request the Government of India to ascertain the intentions of the Secretary of State regarding his sales of Council Bills.

"In reply, I am to point out that the Secretary of State in regard to the sales of Bills has strictly adhered to his programme as laid down in the Budget Statement, and that it is incorrect to speak of the forced sales of Bills, inasmuch as the amount hitherto sold is not in excess of the proportion due to the seven or eight weeks of the year which have already passed, and is known to be required for ordinary payments in England.

"I am to add that the Government of India cannot act as an intermediary in any criticism of the policy of the Secretary of State in Council.

"They have stated their general financial policy most clearly on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget, and while recognizing the gravity of the situation they adhere to it unreservedly. (Sd.) Stephen Jacob."

TREE-SMEARING IN INDIA.

Nothing has yet been officially received by the Government of India about the alleged smearing of trees in several parts of India.

No case has been submitted since the recent reports from the Behar District.

APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Armstrong's appointment has been officially sanctioned by the H. E. the Viceroy, and he takes over charge immediately.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Hemp Drugs Commission will submit a joint report to the Government of India early in June, and an important official communication has now been received from the Opium Commission intimating that their full report will be submitted to the Government of India in August.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 31.

The weather was very fine, and the heat was rather uncomfortable. Great crowds had assembled to witness to-day's racing.

FIRST RACE—"The Mudhol Race," Rs. 500. Distance, ¾ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's Russian	1
Mr. Aga Abdulla's Flexible	2
Mr. E Ducas' Magna Charta	3

Won by a length comfortably; the second horse being beaten off when pulling up. Time, 1 min. and 24secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Mungsoli Cup," Rs. 1,000. Distance, ½ mile straight.

Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Fakeer	1
M. N. G's Tuffan	2
Mr. Macpherson's Clung	3

Won by three lengths; several lengths divided the second and third.

THIRD RACE.—"The Dharwar Plate"—Rs. 500. Distance, one furlong.

H H Aga Khan's Bismarck	1
Mr. Uniacke's Diomed	2
Mr. Abdul Rahmon bin Essa's Nessand	3

Won by one length comfortably; half a length between second and third horse. Time, 1 min. and 40 secs.

Fourth Race.—"The Southern Mahratta Cup"—Rs. 1,000. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. Beaty's Mooltan	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Caddie	2
Mr. Macpherson's Ranton	3

There were a great number of false starts. Won by a length comfortably; the distance between the second and third horse was one length. Time, 1 min. and 26 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Kolhapur Cup"—Rs. 1,000. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr. H. E. A. M.'s Dameron	1
Aga Jungbee Shah's Red Jacket	2
Aga Moochool Shah's Speed-of-Thought	3

A very good and close race. Won by a neck; distance between second and third horse two lengths. Time, 1min. and 58 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Amateur Cup"—Rs. 60 for the first horse; Rs. 25, the second; and Rs. 10, the third.

Sar Desai of Sirsingh's Victor	1
Mr. Depon's Byron	2

Won easily.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMIR'S RULE.

CAPTURE OF FIFTY-TWO RING-LEADERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

Information has reached Jellalabad that a number of influential men of Maimena memorialised the Russian Governor of Penjdeh that as the Amir of Kabul treats them harshly they would help the Russians to capture Maimena if they so desired. The conspiracy reached the Amir's ears, who sent troops, which surrounded Maimena, and captured fifty-two ringleaders who are now awaiting their trial at Kabul. The rumour of a fighting between the Afghan and Russian troops at Maimena originated from this incident.

TREE-SMEARING IN GHAZIPUR.

Tree-smearing has reached Ghazipur.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID.

An outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred among the garrison, quartered at Nowshera, seven cases having already ended fatally. The water of the wells is the cause of the trouble.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK, IN LIQUIDATION.

The payment of the last dividend of one anna in the rupee to the creditors of the Unconvenanted Service Bank, in liquidation, has been sanctioned. This makes sixteen annas in the rupee. The liquidators hope to pay 20 per cent. value of shares to the shareholders' bank.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The City Line steamer City of London, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON MAY 30.

The s.s. Formosa, extra, left here this morning.

The Italian steamer Manilla left Suez for Bombay, on the 31st instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¼
Bar Silver	28 3/8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, will sail to-day for London, and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ash, Mr H R F
Bartholomew, Surg-Col M R
Baynham, and 2 children, Mrs
Bonham Carter, Mr N
Bheyman, and infant, Mr and Mrs
Constable, and 2 children, Mr
Clough, Rev J E
Coutts, Mr E G
Davies, Mr
Dickson, Mr
Evatt, Mr C B
Evans, and two children, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Miss
Fraser, Mr C R
Firebrace, Lieut
Foost, Mr F W
George, Mr R
Greig, Col H
Hancock, Mr
Hall, Mr T P
Hamilton, Mr J G
Hare, Lieut W S
Hammick, and infant, Mr and Mrs
Hills, Mr
Hollis, Mr T H
Jessel, Capt
King, Mr W
Lang, Mr J M
Lamoie, Mr J E
Leishman, Miss
Lewis, Lieut
Luard, Surg Capt H S
McEllinny, Lieut W J
Milne, Mr
Murray, Mr G J
Murray, (Jr) and 2 children and child, Mr
Ommanney, Capt G S
Palmer, Rev
Parken, and infant, Mrs
Pechell, Lieut M.H
Renay, Major
Sparks, Mr
Sparks, and two children, Mrs
Scottiswoode, Miss
Tinckom, and child, Mr and Mrs
Tillmanns, Dr
Trethwey, Lieut T R
Webb, Mr and Mrs
Whitson, Mr J
White, Charles W, Mr and Mrs

FOR BRINDISI.

Arnott, Brig-Surg Lieut-Col J
Bruel, Mr
Brooks, Mr A J
Cook, Col J
Romagnali, Mr A
Lang Walter, Mr

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 8th June, 1894.
For London.—Mr J B Riddle; Mr Munoo; Mr H Mitchell; Mr and Mrs Fernandez; and Mr C Dun.
For Brindisi.—Capt W R Minchin.
For Ismailia.—Mr F Fabricius.
Per s s Peninsular, Captain A C Loggin, on 15th June, 1894.
For London.—Mr S G Wood; Mrs and Miss C T Lane; Mrs Mallett and 2 infants; Mr H J Gould; Mr G D Wybrow; Major J R Hobday; Mr Erskine; Mr and Mrs Bricoe; Mrs Lechler and child; Mr W F Sinclair; Capt C E W Wilson; Major and Mrs C W Park; Capt W C Aslett; Col and Mrs Gardner; Mr Wingate; Miss Heath; Mr E H Halum; Mr and Mrs Cunnigham and two infants; Miss Dryden; Mr Cuming; and Mr McGilivray.
For Brindisi.—Mr Wallis; Mr T R Wynne; Col W M Campbell; Mr C W Prest; and Mr R Nicholson.
Per s s Assam, Capt T Leigh, 22nd June 1894.
For London.—Mr and Mrs A H Anthony and 2 children; and Col G C Sartorius.
For Brindisi—Lieut R P Molesworth.
Per s s Ganges, Captain G W Atkinson, 29th June, 1894.
For London.—Mr and Mrs Horace Bell; Revd J W Cassels; Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children; Mr C T R Scovell; Mr A B Jackson; Capt C Haynes; Mr H H Dewick.
For Brindisi.—Mr A J Bromley; and Major H D Fanshawe.
For Aden.—Major Hicks.
Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 6th July, 1894.
For London—Mr G B Partridge; Rev and Mrs Gilbertson; Mr J P Wildeblood; Mr F O Dryer; and Mr W Chase.
Per s s Sutlej Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894.
For London—Mr J H Gwynne; Colonel C T Lane; Surg-Capt H S Peeke; Mr Walsteucroft; Mr and Mrs Middleton; Mr H G Richardson; Mr and Mrs F D Cuningham; Major H Read; Mr W A McDuncan; Col A C Toker, Hon T Allen; Mr Ward; Mr Cumming; and Col and Mrs Hilliard.
For Brindisi—Mr W E Meare.
Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.
For London—Surg-Major C Henderson; Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; and Capt T Jermyn.
Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1824.
For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; and Mr P C Lyon.
Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.
For London—Mr W H L Impey.
For Brindisi—Mr W M Young; and Mr J B Rawlins.
Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.
For London—Col J E Sandeman.
For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Mr J L Lushington; and Lieut J R Hill.
Per s s Clyde, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.
For London—Lieut H T Thacker.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE strength of the annual native Military Survey Class at Roorkee has been reduced from 26 to 10 non-commissioned officers and men.

AN additional grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned, in connection with the reconstruction and enlargement of the Gambay post in the Baluchistan Agency.

THE leave out of India for one year and four days, granted to Captain H. F. E. Hodges, Indian Staff Corps, is further extended from the 7th to the 24th March, 1894.

CAPTAIN C. E. WILSON, Durham Light Infantry, Adjutant, 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for four months.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT BERNARD HENRY FREDERICK LEUMANN, M. B., is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment with effect from the 20th May, 1894, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

GEORGE WILLIAM SWEET, Gent, is to be Honorary Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant and Quarter-Master A. Rule, trans-ferred to the Reserve.

THE following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having, on the 25th May, reported their arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, are directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to the Stations noted opposite their names, and report themselves to the Principal Medical Officers of the Districts for duty:—Surgeon-Lieutenant E. S. Peck, to Umballa; Surgeon-Lieutenant Harriss, to Mean Meer.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 30.

10 p.m.	84·2

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	88·5
2 p.m.	89·7
4 p.m.	89·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Committee now assembled at Simla to consider departmental questions connected with Military and Public Works are certainly making the most of their time. Mr. David Lyall and his colleagues sit for four or five hours daily; they have a mass of written evidence to consider, and witnesses are daily appearing before them to give their views. What the outcome will be it is impossible to say, but the work of collecting material for the higher authorities will be thoroughly done.

OWING to the promotion of Surgeon-Major-General Sipthorpe to be Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, one of the four Surgeon-Colonelcies or P. M. O.-ships of military districts reserved for Madras Medical Officers fell vacant, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Blenkinsopp has been selected for the vacancy. By this promotion Dr. Blenkinsopp passes over the heads of seven of his seniors, the first of whom, viz., the officer at the head of the list of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels, is Dr. Darke-Brockman, who is in charge of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital and enjoys a reputation as a specialist in eye-diseases in the Southern Presidency. As is known, all officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ must revert to military duty for as least six months in order to qualify for promotion to the administrative grades. The Ophthalmic Surgeon, however, is an exception to the rule; for his hospital is still considered as a partially military establishment, having been primarily military in character. Subsequently it became a civil hospital; but military patients are sent there, and thus the officer in charge enjoys the advantages, for purposes of promotion, of medical officers doing military duty. Dr. Brockman, however, has seen fit to retire from the service, though he was only fifty-one years of ago, and might have been further promoted to be Surgeon-General with the Madras Government on the retirement of Dr. Sibthorpe in 1899, for none of the present Surgeon-Colonels can serve beyond 1898. The other senior Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels were either too old or had been too long in civil employ for military promotion, and thus Dr. Blenkinsopp came in.

THE quarterly report on violent crime in Burma shows that the number of crimes of violence in the whole province is less than the number reported for the corresponding period of last year. In Lower Burma, however, there was a considerable increase in crimes of violence. This is generally attributed by the district officers to the exceptionally low prices of paddy which have ruled during the current season. The cultivating classes have been impoverished, and in some cases have in consequence taken to dacoity. Considering that several attacks on the police posts in the upper province took place during the quarter the total number of crimes there has considerably decreased. It is noticeable that not a dacoity or robbery with violence is reported in Rangoon during the quarter—a curious commentary on the lawlessness said to have prevailed.

DONALD GREENHALGH, the jockey, had what looked like a bad fall while training on the Annandale course, at Simla, on Thursday morning, but fortunately escaped with a severe shaking. His mount came down with him at one of the corners.

EVER since the beginning of 1894 murders and suicides have been very prevalent in Bangalore. The lastest case of this nature reported from there takes the form of a domestic tragedy. A Hindu woman, the paramour of a wealthy Hindu, it is said, deliberately poisoned herself and her three children. She gave her eldest child, a boy of sixteen, arsenic with his food, and he died. The following day she poisoned her second child in the same manner; and then calmly sat down herself, with her three year-old infant to her own last and deadly meal.

THE Darjiling-Himalaya Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week, ended 12th May, 1894, were Rs. 14,925. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 14,840. Increase, Rs. 85. Receipts per mile for the week ended 12th May, 1894, Rs. 292-10-4. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 290-15-11. Increase, Rs. 1-10-5. Receipts from 1st January to 12th May, 1894, Rs. 2,08,533. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 2,18,350. Decrease, Rs. 9,797.

MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT, R.A., has nearly completed the statue of Sir Steuart Bayley. The sculptor holds decided views on the vexed question of costume. "One must follow the costume of the day," he said lately, "I have a hope—it is, perhaps, a vain one—that what appears commonplace now, will, a few hundred years hence, be regarded not only as interesting but even as picturesque. At any rate, I am putting Lord Granville in evening dress, and my statue of Sir Steuart Bayley is also in modern costume. The latter gentleman, indeed, is represented as wearing spectacles."

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the tenure of the appointment of Consulting Engineer to Government for a year only from the date on which Mr. Horace Bell leaves it, and that Mr. J. R. Bell, who succeeds him, will hold it on this condition. The Director-Generalship of Railways will be subject to the same condition, it is said, Colonel Gracey's tenure being, at present, a temporary one, and it is believed that this condition affected the question of the post not being given to Colonel Boughey, of the North-Western Railway, who could, however, be ill-spared from his present post.

WHEAT has done badly in the North-West Provinces, to judge from the final fore-cast for 1893-94. The total outturn for the year 1893-94 amounts to nearly fifteen lakhs of tons. This, notwithstanding an increase in the area sown with wheat this year, shows a decrease of four lakhs of tons over the estimate of the preceding year and of two lakhs of tons over the average of the last six years. The estimate gives a yield of 674lbs. to the acre all over the province, and in none of the preceding nine years has the average outturn been so poor. In 1888-89, in which year the area and the outturn were nearly the same as in the present year, the average yield per acre was 676lbs. At the beginning of May the average price of wheat in the province was about seven annas a maund lower than in the past year; while prices at the ports are from seven to eight annas a maund lower than last year. The export of wheat from the province during the nine months, April to December, 1893, amounted to 98,416 tons. This is nearly one-third of the quantity sent out during the corresponding period of the previous year, and about half the average quantity exported during the same nine months of the preceding twelve years. The total outturn of linseed and rapesed amounts to 166,393 and 261,186 tons, respectively, as compared with 168,900 and 393,600 tons in the preceding year. The seed harvested this year has been generally reported to be shrivelled and discoloured.

SERIOUS floods have occurred in the Kulu valley. The disaster was caused by a landslip on the Chark Knpri Hill, on the head waters of the Mandalghur Khud. This burst very suddenly, and the flood water came down the khud in a regular wall, said to have been forty feet high, sweeping all before it. Luckily this happened in the afternoon. It is believed that from one hundred to one hundred and twenty lives have been lost, so sudden was the rush of water. Some reports put the loss of life as high as three hundred, but probably this is an exaggeration. More than twenty corpses were swept past Mundi on the 22nd.

MR. REID, D.S.P., of Ferozepore, has left for London with a warrant for the three men implicated in the Ferozepore Arsenal scandal. These men, when arrested, will be placed before the District Magistrate, with a view to their trial by the Chief Court.

MAJOR INGRAM, of the Welsh Regiment, was lately mauled by a panther while out shooting. He is now pronounced out of danger, and is making satisfactory recovery.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, who has been in camp near Warangal, for the last month, has made a bag of seven tigers. The Nawab Sarver Jung, Peshi Secretary, is in attendance on his Highness.

DURING Dr. Lawrie's absence on three months' leave, Dr. Little, Sanitary Commissioner in Berar, officiates as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.

THE Maharani of Dholpore died, on Saturday, at Chail, near Simla. The Maharaja of Patiala has telegraphed to Simla and scratched all his horses, being in mourning at the event.

AN excellent opportunity to purchase camel transport would appear to have presented itself by an influx of over 2,000 camels into Kashmir territory from across the border. The camels are being offered for sale at ridiculously low prices, the owners apparently being most anxious to dispose of them. The reason adduced for this somewhat unusual proceeding is, that in consequence of a dispute having arisen amongst the border tribes, the owners have deemed it prudent to part with their animals rather than risk their capture in the event of the dispute assuming grave proportions.

RAJA RAM SINGH, Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir, will shortly leave Jammu for Kashmir to make arrangements for provisions and other necessities at every station for the Imperial Service troops, who are marching from Jammu to Gilgit, *via* Poonch.

THE *post mortum* examination held by Dr. Mullins, Civil Surgeon, on the body of the gharriwalla alleged to have been murdered by a European signaller at Ajmere, has shown that the deceased had been subject to fits, one of which caused his death. The police have, therefore, stopped all action, but the relatives of the deceased are, of course, dissatisfied. Cases like this are a warning to Europeans. If the signaller at Ajmeer had not endeavoured to save the life of the dying man he would not have been charged with murdering him.

A FIRE broke out in the out-houses of a bungalow, near the Deputy Commissioner's Court, at Ferozpore on the 24th May. Several out-houses containing wood, &c., were burnt down, and had not the British troops turned out with the fire engine, very extensive loss of property and life might have resulted, as the quarters on fire were near an old sarai and crowded native quarters. The heat of the fire during the daytime was almost intolerable and great credit is due to the soldiers and their officers.

"THE prisoner was discharged on taking recognisances that he should come up for sentence when called upon". This familiar formula is generally regarded as tantamount to remission of punishment, but Mr. Justice Wills, at the Liverpool Assizes, has found occasion to give a warning that it is not necessarily a mere formality. In the case before him a prisoner, named Burke, had been found guilty at the March Assizes last year of receiving stolen property; but there were circumstances in the case which induced the Judge to give him this chance of reforming outside a gaol. Burke, however, has since then been twice convicted of felony, and was at the moment undergoing a second sentence. It was in consequence of this relapse that he was called up for judgment on the previous offence and sentenced to an additional term of one year with hard labour. In passing sentence Mr. Justice Wills observed that it is important that persons like the prisoner should have it brought home to them that they could not go on committing offences with impunity after having been so leniently treated. It was satisfactory, however, he added, to know that the bulk of persons so released did not need to be called upon, in evidence of which he observed that there had been only three such occasions during his ten years' experience as a judge in which he had been called upon to pass sentence.

THE Government of India was recently addressed regarding the proposed retention by the Mysore Durbar, till the 1st April, 1898, of the services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. McGann, I. M. S. (Madras), on the understanding that he foregoes all claim to promotion in the administrative grade of the Madras Medical Service. We have already stated the grounds upon which the request was made. The Government of India has now declined to sanction the proposal for the reason that similar cases have recently occurred in which the Secretary of State for India has enjoined a close observance of the orders regulating the advancement of Medical Officers to the administrative grade. It is, however, pointed out that the wishes of the Durbar in this matter might be met if Dr. McGann avails himself of the permission that has been accorded him to resign his appointment in the British service and take up employment in Mysore.

MR. J. A. BAINES, the editor of the Decennial Report on India, was due back in Bombay shortly, and was gazetted to act as Collector and Magistrate of Poona. Now, however, that he is to relieve Mr. Hewitt as Secretary to the Opium Commission, Mr. H. F. Shillock will remain on as Magistrate of Poona instead of proceeding in that capacity to Thana.

A CORRESPONDENT in Wales writes:—The Continent is not (as one of the news agencies announces) the proud possessor of the "oldest medical man in Europe." This distinction belongs to Cowbridge, the little Welsh town where the Sterlings lived. There, or near there, a Dr. Salmon is apparently bent on reaching his eleventh decade—a *fait accompli* if he lives a very few years longer. Traditions of Carlyle still linger in this obscure, but charming, inland retreat, for "that strange gentleman from London," who used to smoke such "long whiffs," nonplussed many rustic minds, besides the gardener to whom he was a "walking" (and a powerful) mystery. By the way, Welsh air seems conducive to longevity, for at a North Wales hamlet a veteran, named Mary North, will, in another month, celebrate her 103rd birthday; whilst at Bury Port (Carmarthenshire) Mrs. Sarah Thomas has held a homely levee on attaining her 106th birthday. Mrs. Thomas is "an inveterate smoker."

REGARDING the arest in London of two conductors who were lately employed in the arsenal at Ferozepore readers will remember that in connection with the recent case of the theft and sale of rifles from the arsenal certain Kabaries were convicted of receiving the rifles knowing them to be stolen, and were sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Ferozepore, to ten years' transportation, which was reduced on appeal by the Chief Court to five years. Upon the conclusion of the case the Government Advocate recommended that the Europeans who were concerned, and who were, perhaps, the most culpable offenders should be arrested in England and returned to this country for trial under the Foreign Exradition Act. In accordance with this proposal Mr. Reid, District Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, left Karachi for London, on the 14th instant, with the warrants for the arrest of three men, two of whom, Gascoigne and Packer, have apparently been found. These men on arrival in this country will be placed before the District Magistrate in view to their being committed to the Chief Court, Lahore, for trial.

THE fraudulent "puzzle competition" appears at first sight to be a somewhat simple-minded mode of raising the wind; but it appears to be still capable of finding dupes even among the hard-headed folk of the North of England. William Dickie Gordon, charged at the assizes at Leeds with obtaining money by false pretences, was concerned in what is known at Darlington as the "Ada Tempest Puzzle Competition" scheme, the essential feature of which in Mr. Gordon's view was that every solution of the childishly easy problem propounded should be accompanied by postage stamps. So promising nevertheless were the results that he conceived the idea of engrafting upon the original project a new device, which consisted in issuing a circular offering a book called "The Universal Entertainer" at a reduced price to all who took part in the competition. It was described as "a choice collection of comic and temperance readings, dialogues, stump speeches, curious arithmetical problems, &c.," and it was the non-fulfilment of the promise to forward copies of this enticing work which brought Mr. Gordon within the grasp of the criminal law. In his defence it was urged that although no copies had been forwasded he had the *bona fide* intention of publishing the Universal Entertainer, as shown by the fact that he had agreed with a printer in Dartington to produce 100,000 copies at the price of 350*l*; but as the printer had refused to go on with the project, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a payment on account, this did not much help M. Gordon's case. Ultimately he was convicted. As he was shown to have already suffered twelve months' imprisonment for the identical offence, he was sent to gaol for eighteen months with hard larour.

THE HAIR USED IN THE TREE-DAUBING IN BEHAR.

A BEHARI sends to the *Englishman* five hairs, which he got off a mud-daub on a mango tree. He says, "I could not get more, as the rain we had some time back has washed off most of it. I also send some hairs from my cow's tail. It seems to me that the hair off the tree is cow's tail hair, and may have some connection with the 'cow-killing,' etc. However, you may have the thing cleared up, and find out what hair it is by microscopic examination, and let us know. The specimens of hair were made over to a microscopist, who sends some preliminary notes as follows:—

On examining the hairs roughly with carbolic as a clearing agent, it is obvious that the hair from the daub on the mango tree is structurally different from that taken from the tuft at the end of a cow's tail. Indeed, no microscope is needed to show this, but I do not therefore say that the hair from the tree is not cow's hair. It is likely enough that the hair from the body of a cow differs from that in the tuft at the end of its tail in microscopic structure. Assuming that the hair from the tree is not cow's hair, I cannot yet undertake to say what it is. There is no difficulty in distinguishing between wool and hair or between human hair and bat's hair, or camel's or deer's, or rabbit's; but my own training and study of hair is not wide enough to disinguish between the hairs of different ruminants, or different carnivorae.

All one reads about the ease with which the microscope can distinguish blood and hair in tales of crimes and romance is not to be accepted too readily, and I would not myself dare to say of a given blood that it was human and not dog's or vice versa, for the two are uncommonly alike, and it would need to take the average of a hundred measurements of each, before one could begin to feel ground. What I purpose doing with the hairs is to get some from a cow's body and see what it is like. Then to separate out (with acids) the component cells of each of the hairs and see if they differ materially. Then to measure the two in diameter; and so on. It is not an easy thing unless the hairs are markedly distinct, as in the instances I have given.

Later.—The two sheets of drawings which accompany this will show that I am tackling the hair question. I put forward nothing yet, but I think the unknown hair is neither cow, buffalo, nor deer hair. I refer to these three because, as they were spoken of in connection with the mysterious marks on mango-trees, I examined them first; taking human hair as a datum for size (diameter) without reference to internal structure. Every one talks of the "great unknown" as cow hair: figs. 3 and 6 will then show you how unlike cow hair is to the unknown hair No. 2. Buffalo hair has been suggested, and the idea is that the hair has been detached from the animal when it rubs against a tree. Obviously the mark left by such rubbing would be an elongated smear, which the daubs do not seem to be. Nor would buffaloes single out only mango trees to rub themselves against. However, fig. 5 is a buffalo hair: compare it with fig. 2. I have heard deer's hair suggested, probably for no better reason than that jogis and sadhus carry about deer skins. The instant I saw the unknown hair I said it could not be deer hair, but I got hold of some deer hair, the drawing No. 4 shows you what it is like.

My mind was running on ruminants, and I next tried goat's hair, No. 7; it puts itself out of court. Sheep's hair (wool) is utterly out of the question; its markings are very distinct, and it so often presents itself as a foreign body with substances under examination that we learn at the outset how to distinguish it. I should here note that all the hairs are sketched under the same power (275 diameters, and to the same scale and in the same medium), this is for purposes of exact comparison.

Having got thus far with negative results, which, however, are of some use in this connection, I referred to the plate of hairs in the Micrographic Dictionary, and am sorry I did not do so before, because it would perhaps have saved time. The hair among the illustrations most like the unknown hair is bear's hair, but this is not conclusive. I will continue the examination in the hope of arriving at some positive result.

With regard to the general question, I think myself that mischief is brewing. The contributions to the cow movement which were limited to a pinch of rice. &c., last year are raised to near a handful, this, in the Azimghur district. When I told my bearer, in Urya, to get me some cow's hair, he said he could not, the cow was sacred, and evil would befall him if he pulled hair out of a cow. Now if this is the general Hindu feeling, it militates against the cow's hair theory. Who would pull hair out of a cow, or order it to be pulled out, being a Hindu?

There is one point that presented itself in connection with the mud-daubs on mango trees, which is this: is the same kind of hair used in all cases? Of course the presumption is that it is the same hair, but when one sees that there is some difficulty in diagnosing hairs, even under the microscope, it seems as if any kind of hair would do for the daubs. Who is to determine whether or not the same hair appears in a daub of mud in which presumably all that is needed is hair? The reason for putting it on the same kind of tree is that mango trees are under observation at this time of year, first for the flower and young fruit, and then for the ripened fruit. Mango trees, therefore, become temporarily conspicuous during the mango season. The daubs may be on other trees; but they are always spoken of as being on mango trees. But what about the identity of the hair in all these cases?

This is what the Micrographic Dictionary, a very well-known work, says about hairs: "In regard to the discrimination of the hairs of one animal from those of another, we believe that the examination of individual hairs can in general be but little depended on: while a comparison of their form, length, and breadth, with the proportion of the true hair to that of wool, conjoined with the consideration of the internal structure may often enable an observer to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion." In another place: "The structure of the hair of animals is very complicated, and requires careful manipulation for its investigation." Of course, as I have said, there are some well-marked differences between certain hairs.

CAPTAIN ALBAN'S TIGER ACCIDENT.

CAPTAIN ALBAN, 7th Bombay Infantry, is now glad to say continuing to make a good recovery from the terrible injuries he received in his recent encounter with a tiger in Raipur. A more wonderful escape no sportsman has ever had a contemporary declines. As was stated in the first account of the accident, Captain Alban was out driving for a tiger on the 6th instant with Mr. Coles, the District Superitendent of Police. Mr. Coles, who had the first shot and had wounded the tiger in the flank, got down from his machan and followed, and Captain Alban seeing or hearing that he had left his tree, got down also. The beaters were all about, and Captain Alban seeing that the tiger was making for a party of them (the ground seems to have been open and rocky) hastened to put himself between them and the advancing tiger. As he was doing this he slipped and fell, and had only time to fire one shot from a siting position before the beast was upon him. The bullet, a conical one, just grazed the animal's nose. Had it been a solid spherical it is said that it would have probably penetrated into the skull and ended the matter in another way. The beast threw itself astride of Captain Alban as he sat, its forepaws being on the ground on one side of him and the hind legs on the other, and seized the officer's left hand which was holding the fore-end of the rifle, the teeth penetrating through the hand and marking the barrel. Captain Alban's orderly, Naik Bir Singh, now rushed up armed with a light gun and deliberately offering himself to the tiger fired into his eye, stunning the brute, who however in his flurry seized hold of Captain Alban's right arm. Mr. Coles, who had now come up, fired a second shot into the tiger's head, but even this did not kill the beast, who rolled over dragging Captain Alban with him. Another shot and some blows on the head eventually despatched the tiger, which was an enormous one, said to be 10 feet 6 inches, the largest of which there is any record in Raipur. Against such a beast as this it seems marvellous that Captain Alban could have struggled so long, and had he not been a man of exceptional physique, above 6 feet in height and very powerful, he would no doubt have been thrown over at the first rush and seized by the throat. As it was his injuries were terribly severe, and would have been enough to prove fatal to any man who was not of an extraordinarily strong constitution. To make things worse the sportsmen were 60 miles out, and although the men of the regiment on getting the news started off of their own freewill with a dooly to bring their wounded officer in as quickly as possible, and did the journey as fast as men on foot could do it, it was not until the evening of the 8th, 48 hours after the accident, that he reached Raipur. The left arm had to be amputated high up, as symptoms of blood piosoning had set in, and the wounds in the right arm required to be treated with the utmost care: but thanks to the skill and devotion of Dr. Evers, the Civil Surgeon, assisted by Doctors MacWatt and Kilkelly, and to the patient's fine constitution, it is hoped that in a fortnight or three weeks he will be completely recovered.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R. E., is to be Chief Engineer, Second Class, with effect from 18th February last.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE fact that no gratuitous relief has yet been found necessary in the Saugor and Damoh districts, and that only some 10,500 persons are on the works opened by the Local Government, the *Pioneer* thinks goes to show that the people in the distressed area have not yet felt severely the pinch of scarcity. Common rice is, all the same, at famine prices in Damoh where the rupee can only purchase 9½ seers: wheat is procurable at the rate of 12 to 13 seers. The imports of the latter grain continue to be large, and it will not be until the rains have begun that food will become scarce. Then certain rivers will become impassable and some of the roads will not permit of wheeled traffic. There is a month at least during which food supplies can be poured into the districts, and arrangements are being made to guard against actual famine when communication with the railways to East and West become difficult. Damoh will be worse off than Saugor as it is land-locked. We have strongly advocated the commencement of earthwork on the Saugor-Katni Railway the instant that numbers on the test relief-works assume large proportions, and it would be a wise step to begin staking-out the line now, so that no delay may occur when the people come forward in thousands asking for employment. Mr. Hodges, the Engineer, who recently realigned the projected railway, is still at Jubbulpore waiting for orders, and he could move out at once for this preliminary work, though the season is not a good one for camp-life. The Central Provinces Government are watching most carefully the progress of events in the distressed area, and they will doubtless ask the Government of India to sanction the construction of the railway when the time is riped for such a step.

The Financial Member could certainly not do better than employ some lakhs of the surplus balances in the Treasuries in making a beginning on the Saugor-Katni Railway. It is a link which has been needed for years, and it actually figured among the protective works commended by the Famine Commissioners. Unlike the Jhansi-Manikpur line, it would do far more than serve merely local purposes. Katni is the junction on the East Indian Railway for the Umaria coalfields, and if it were in direct communication with Saugor not only would the Indian Midland system get cheap fuel, but also looking further ahead to the time when Bhopal is linked with Rutlam on the broad-gauge, the coal could go direct to the Bombay-Baroda line without break of bulk. Now that line has to burn English coal, we believe, for if it indents on Warora the costly journey over the Western Ghats has to be calculated upon. Umaria has a great future before it, if only the Saugor-Katni Railway is Built. Recently the royalty paid to the Rewah Durbar on every ton raised has been reduced from eight annas to four, and this will stimulate the demand. More pits will have to be sunk and the outturn increased every year, as the fuel is sent westwards through Cantral India and to far-away Guzerat, Baroda, and Rajputana. If the scarcity in Saugor and Damoh brings about the construction of the short line we have been discussing, it will not have been altogether an evil, though our pity now goes out for the poor people whose wheat crops have been ruined by blight.

THE FLOOD IN KULU.

AUTHENTIC details of the late flood in Kulu were not received in the lower valley till the evening of the 22nd, when a tahsil sepoy brought word that no damage had been done in Sultanpur, or by the flood on the Serberai, beyond uprooting a large number of alder trees, but that in the Mandalghur Valley, ten miles higher up the valley, the loss of life and property had been great. On the forenoon of the 22nd the chaukidar of Mandalghur *kothi* reported at the Sultanpur *thana* that about 10 p. m. on the night of the 21st a great part of Foju, a large village, some five miles west of the main road up the valley consisting of some eighty houses, had been swept away by a sudden flood, and that, so far as could be ascertained, not less than fifty persons—men, women, and children—besides a large number of sheep and cattle had been swept away and perished.

Later accounts from the extreme south of the valley state that above twenty dead bodies, and the carcasses of some fifty or sixty sheep and cattle had been swept down into the gorge of the Beas, and carried in the direction of Mundi.

The Mundilambardars are searching the river banks, but only one or two bodies of children, half buried in mud and slime, had been recovered. The number of fish that has been taken from the river banks must have been very large, many of the zamindars having collected one and two maunds pucca of fish a-piece, and this not in one place, but for over twenty miles of the river bank. The fish in the lower part of the main Beas must have been pretty well destroyed.

On the morning of the 21st further information was received to the effect that a number of grass huts inhabited by Lahoulis, and a house containing several Muhammedans, situate at the junction of Mandalghur and the Beas, had also been swept away. The loss of life is unknown at present. The Dhobi bridge has also been carried away.

A later communication says:—The recent disaster in Kulu was caused by a landslip on the Chark Kupri hill on the head waters of the Mandalghur Khud. This burst very suddenly, and the flood water came down the khud in a regular wall, said to have been 40 feet high, sweeping all before it. Luckily this happened on the afternoon of the 21st, not at night as at first reported.

It is now believed that from 100 to 120 lives have been lost, so sudden was the rush of water. Some reports put it as high as 300, probably an exaggeration. More than 20 corpses were swept past Mundi on the 22nd.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

AFGHAN NEWS.

GENERAL GHULAM HYDER, Commander-in-Chief, has left Jellalabad, under urgent orders from the Amir, for Asmar, with a bodyguard, but his family have started for Kabul. As Asmar is on the Bajaur frontier of Afghanistan, it is surmised that the General's going there is either due to the activity of Umra Khan, or to make preparations for the Mission from India which is going to settle the Bajaur frontier. The Chiefs of the Mohmand tribes who were summoned to Jellalabad by General Ghulam Hyder have received a generous allowance from the General, who had a long conversation with them about the boundary and other political affairs, and he told them that they had been ordered by the Amir to go to him in Kabul, and if any of them wished to proceed to Kabul, Shad Muhammad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, would arrange for their journey, as he having urgent orders to proceed to Asmar was unable to do so.

The new troops which lately arrived at Jellalabad have received orders to halt at Jellalabad till futher notice. Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan, the son of Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan, who has been living as a Kabul refugee in Peshawar, has had his application to return to Kabul sanctioned by the Amir, and he left Peshawar on the 24th.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL.

THE Executive Engineer, P. W. D., has kindly sanctioned permission to the Bombay Gymkhana for the use of the Cooperage Ground on Tuesday and Friday afternoons during the monsoon months for hockey and football, but the ground will not be available until after the 10th June.—The game advertised to take place to-day is consequently postponed until further notice which will be given in the papers.

MR. J. R. BELL will succeed Mr. Horace Bell as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the latter retiring in June, and, as anticipated, Colonel Gracey, R. E., Consulting Engineer at Lucknow, becomes Director-General of Railways, when Colonel Bisset succeeds to the Secretaryship in the Public Works Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to make the following appointments, *vice* Mr. H. E. Winter, I. C. S., retired:—Mr. W. W. Loch, I. C. S., B.A. (Oxon.), to be Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik, and District Registrar, Nasik; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I. C. S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, and District Registrar, Khandesh; Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., M.A., (Queen's University, Belfast), to be Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, and District Registrar, Bijapur; Mr. J. Davidson, I. C. S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara; Mr. C. B. Winchester, Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, and District Registrar, Sholapur; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira, continuing to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, and District Registrar, Khandesh; Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., M.A., (Queen's University, Belfast), to be Senior Collector; and Mr. A. Cumine I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Chief Justice, Mr. Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A HINDU LAD.

IMPERATRIX VS TUMYA BIN GOVINDAPPA.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 24th of April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused, while Rao Saheb Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution that, on the 20th of January last, the accused murdered Basapa, a Hindu lad, about fifteen years of age, in order to get possession of some silver ornaments which the boy was wearing. The ornaments consisted of a pair of siver khades, a silver waist-band, and a gold ear-ring. The boy used to go to a primary school at Badgi in the Bidli Petha of the Bagalkot Taluka. On the day in question he returned home from the school at 8 p.m., and after taking some water in a lota from his mother, Chanawa, he went to a dung-hill. As he was returning home, he was accosted by the accused, who induced the lad to accompany him to a thicket of prickly pears outside the village, called "Birupa Ban," to get honey there. The unsuspecting lad, sent the lota to his house by one Bhima and followed the accused to the Ban from whence he never returned. The lad was last seen in the accused's company by Hamana, a girl about ten years of age, who had gone to the dung-hill on some business. At about 11 o'clock that night the the lad's grand-father came home from his field to take his meals and was informed that Basapa had not returned from school. The grand-father thought that the lad might have been rambling somewhere and took no notice of the matter then. The old man went to his field, and as he did not find the lad return when he again came home that night from the field, he got alarmed and began to search for Basapa. In consequence of the information received from Bhima who had seen the lad in company of the accused, he with the patel of the village and other persons, went in search of the missing lad with lighted tourches and lanterns. Ultimately, they found the corpse of the lad lying in a hollow in the prickly pears. The ornaments were removed from the body which bore marks of violence. The accused was arrested and he produced the ornaments which the boy was wearing and which he had concealed on the roof of his house. When the accused was tried for murder, he denied the charge which, he said, had been trumped up against him by the patel, out of animosity towards him because he had refused to give certain leather articles to the patel. The accused had made a confession to the Second Class Magistrate at Bagalkot to the effect that he took the deceased to the Ban to get fresh honey from a bee-hive. When he reached the place he found that the honey comb had been removed. As the place was lonely and as the deceased had ornaments on his body, he gagged the lad's mouth and holding him fast by his throat throttled him to death and took away his ornaments. Subsequently, the accused retracted the confession in the Sessions Court. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors passed capital sentence upon the accused.

Their Lordships after carefully considering the evidence in the case and the arguments of counsel confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused by the lower court.

DOUBLE MURDER BY A STEP-BROTHER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIVAYA BIN GOODNAYA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who on the 8th of May last, sentenced the accused to be hanged for murdering his step-brother and one Chamaya bin Goodaya. Mr. Shamrao Vithul appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the evidence that the cause of the murders was jealously. The accused, as elderbrother, by the elder wife, claimed half of inheritance, whilst his step-brother, Chamaya and Nigaya claimed each one-third but had actually obtained one-fourth share only. They tried to get possession of the two-third share but the accused's claim was supported by the Mamlatdar. The two brothers were supported by the police patel of the village. There were more than one eye-witnesses to the murder. Muluya, one of the witnesses, had saved the life of the deceased Chamaya's younger brother whom the accused was cutting up with a sickle. The Sessions Judge remarked that accused, no doubt, would have made a clean sweep of all against whom he bore grudge, had it not been for the timely assistance of Mailapa and others. The accused was, therefore, sentenced to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence in the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

Writing from Simla under date 25th May, a correspondent says:—Owing probably to high and shifting winds that have prevailed during the entire week, and changing light and temperature, the shooting has been on the whole poor, and I believe the championship will go to its winner with a lower score than has ever taken a leading prize in any big public competition. Looking over former records of the S. R. M. I find that an average of about 28·5 per shoot comes in at the top; this year the miserable average of 25·5, or 4 points over 'magpies,' will probably take the cake. The delicious uncertainty that attends rifle shooting especially in the hills, has been more than ever demonstrated at this meeting: men who were well in the running for certain leading prizes have made a fatal 10 or 14 at the last moment, and allowed others who were far behind to jump over their heads with a 33 or 34. Of course some fine shooting has been made by individuals at single ranges, but the general tone is not high. Volunteer Blewitt and Color-Sergeant S. Collins, 2nd P. V. R. C., both scored 34 at 700 yards; the latter competitor shot in a raging gale, and though he is undoubtedly a good shot, it cannot be denied by any-one who is posted in the ethics of rifle shooting, that a certain proportion of luck comes in here. Volunteer Jones, of the Calcutta Rifles, put up a faultles 34 at 800 yards in gusty weather: a most wonderful performance, and displaying an intimate acquaintance with hill ranges. At 200 yards standing, three scores, of 33 have been made, by Sergeant H. Rogers, Calcutta Volunteers, Volunteer Pepper, 2nd P. V. R. C., and Sergeant McConville, R. I. F.; while on the Jubilee, 500 yards range, Match XII, kneeling, Lieutenant R. Waller-Senior, 2nd P. V. R. C., and Drummer Reid head the list with 31: this is a very creditable shoot, as the position is a difficult one, and the range really 560 yards. Volunteer Pruce, 2nd P. V. R. C., with 32 at 600 yards in Match VII, and Lieutenant R. Waller-Senior and Sergeant Law with 31 each in Match VI at 500 yards take leading prizes. In Match V, 200 yards standing, Volunteer Bowder, 2nd P. V. R. C., and Lance-Corporal Hannam, Somersets, both score 31. At the disappearing and moving target ranges competition is very keen indeed, but is almost entirely carried on by the soldiers. Some fine shoots have been recorded, but as these matches do not close till noon to-morrow, they may be beaten. Drummer Reid, Bombadier Laing and Lance-Corporal Read each score 24 at the vanishing target "bobbing Billy;" and dozens of scores of 19, 18, and 17 have been made at the moving target. Colonel W. P. Symons, C. B., A. A. G. M., has succeeded in putting on a possible at the revolver running target: this is the first time on record that a possible has been made under the conditions in any public match. So far none of the ladies have made tall scores, but probably some of them may surpsise us later on.

Yesterday Match X, or B. P. R. A. Silver Medal Aggregate, was concluded; the lucky winner being Signaller-Sergeant McConville, R. I. F., beating Sergeant Law, of the Calcutta Volunteers, by 7 points. The latter practically gave away the match at 600 yards. The scores stand thus—

Sergeant McConville—33, 23, 26, 28, 25, 26,=159
Sergeant Law—25, 26, 25, 21, 31, 21=152

Sergeants Jim Salt, 2nd P. V. R. C., and Rogers, C. V. R. C., come next with 150 each. In the merchants' series, for which there are only six entries and seven prizes, Sergeant Salt heads the list with 128, Volunteer Pruce and Lieutenant R. Waller-Senior stand second and third, with 121 and 118 respectively. The championship aggregate has yet to be completed, and several good men who are in the running may drop out at 900 yards to-morrow, Sergeant Salt with 179, Pruce and Rogers with 175 each, McConville, with 172, and Lieutenant R. Waller-Senior with 169 may be considered as not far off the mark. The latter competitor threw away an almost certainty by a score of 15 in Match VII at 600 yards.

For the unlimited aggregate, Match XVII, very high scoring has been made, and though it is premature to form an opinion yet, I may mention that Volunteer Blewitt, 2nd P. V. R. C., Sergeant McConville and Lieutenant R. Waller-Senior stand in well with 151, 148 and 141 respectively.

To-day the Simla Cup contest is being run through, and the betting is all on the Public Works team, the "A" Company 2nd P. V. R. C. team having scratched, owing to the severe illness of two of its members, Captain Weston and Volunteer Kennedy. This is much to be regretted, for a sharp tussle was anticipated between these two rival civilian teams.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the ranges yesterday and expressed himself much pleased with the arrangements in general, and the good shooting in some of the matches. To-morrow, 26th May, is to be a big day with the Volunteers, and our worthy Quartermaster Sergeant Mr. Emmer is busy to-day pitching his tents on the Annandale polo-ground. The regiment is to fall in on the mall opposite the D. P. W. Office, and march down to Annandale to fire a *feu-de-joie* in celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to carry out a varied and interesting programme of sports, tiffin and fun generally, under the guidance of a strong representative committee of officers. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Honorary Colonel of the corps, has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of seeing the regiment march off from the rendezvous.

The rifle meeting came to a close on Monday. The Commander-in-Chief, in a brief address to the competitors, said that the fact that such meetings were so creditably supported by officers and men who came up to make the gathering successful was a great inducement to himself and others to give their support. Special thanks were due to the officers of the competing regiments, who not merely gave substantial monetary contributions but in many instances also afforded the additional and invaluable support of their personal assistance, putting up with much inconvenience and incurring considerable expense. The present meeting must be pronounced successful, and thanks were due in a marked degree to Colonel Symons, whose absence from an accident that morning, they all deplored. Sir George White spoke also in flatteridg terms of the good work done by Captain Mitchell-Innes, as Secretary of the meeting. He forebore to touch upon the shooting as a performance, and said he had no doubt it would be much better when the ranges were better known to the bulk of the competitors.

THE INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED.

Our Mr. Blathwayt looked rather the worse for his rapid journey from Simla to Delhi as he stepped out of the railway carriage on Saturday morning last, accompanied by a typical Bombay servant and a heap of small packages.

"My host, I presume?"

"Yes: and your Interviewer. Be prepared for a string of questions as we drive to the parade which is being held in honour of her Majesty's birthday this morning, in front of the palace of the Mogul Emperors. But first tell me what you have in that wonderful long box?"

"Oh," replied the dusty traveller; "that contains my magic lantern slides. You know I always lecture in the dark, and use these as a means of keeping my audience awake. I am not quite fit to appear on a parade ground in these flannels; but Sir George White particularly asked me to see the 36th Sikhs: so I must obey. First, however, let me have some tea in the Refreshment Boom."

As he sipped the milky-warm tasteless fluid I fixed him with my cold grey eye, and noticed he was a handsome man of some five and thirty years, slightly bald, with keen brown eyes and a heavy dark moustache; well built and evidently fit for lots of work. The heat, he said, did not affect him in the least. He had stayed in early May at Calcutta and Agra and Gwalior, and he thought the climate rather pleasant than otherwise. I forthwith resolved mentally to put him in my hottest guest chamber, on the sunny side of the house, where there are no tatties, to the end that our position and pay as suffering Anglo-Indians might be fully justified. For Mr. Blathwayt is among us taking full notes of all he sees and hears and feels, and he publicly announces his intention of publishing everything in the columns of London *Black and White*.

"Tell me shortly Mr. Blathwayt," I said in severe tones, pencil and paper ready, "what your plan of operations has been in India, and how far you hope making your six weeks stay amongst us one of business as well of pleasure?

"Well, I may truthfully say my only regret is that I did not come sooner and remain later. In six weeks one cannot even skim the top layer of the cream, nor exhaust one-tenth of the hospitality offered on all sides to the stranger in this land of perfect hosts. In Calcutta I was the spoilt guest of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, whose name suggests whole pages of Indian history and Indian literature. The clubs opened their doors to me, and the public were good enough to listen in large numbers to my lecture at the Corinthian Theatre on "Celebrities at Home." The receipts, I am glad to say, were beneficial to the Women's Friendly Society and other local charities. Then I put Sir Charles Elliott through the ordeal of a professional interview. He bore it with stoic patience, not indifference; and permitted me to pump him regarding the sharing of administrative posts with natives of India. The result will shortly appear in "Black and White." The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji was kind enough to give me his countrymen's view of the case; and this will, I think, prove interesting reading. From Sir C. Paul I picked up some sound views affecting the administration of Justice. Sir Alfred Croft was eloquent on the subject of education. I thought it as well to supplement his information by gleanings from the native field, and for this purpose sought an interview with Miss Bose, B. A., the able head of the Bethune College for Women. I heard the Missionary question stated by Mr. Whitehead, of Oxford, and here in Delhi I hope to listen to the views of Messrs. Lefroy and Wright, of the famous Cambridge Mission, to whom I have been especially deputed by my friend General Morton, my host at Agra. Archdeacon Macarthy, of Calcutta, is also an authority on Missionary questions, and I think I have a correct record of his views and hopes as regards the future of Christianity in this land. These interviews will be all interesting when they appear in print. But I have many other victims; all of them willing to place their views before the public in the modern chatty form. In Capt. Bower I found a man made for explorations, of magnificent physique, strongly sympathetic with the strange peoples he mixes with in his travels, and keenly shrewd in noting all that an official should note when wandering in unknown regions close to our border. If I am called the "Prince of Interviewers," Colonel Holdich may essentially claim the title of King of Surveyors. I have him on my list, with some quaint stories of his experiences with the Boundary Commission. Some of his clever sketches I also have, with which to illustrate my subject. And I must not forget (as you are evidently going to publish all I say) to note the kindness of Messrs. Johnstone and Hoffman, who placed their whole stock of photographs at my disposal. Of these I have selected nearly a hundred for reproduction. But to go on with my catalogue: I hope to make something interesting out of my visit to Gwalior, whose Maharaja was kind enough to drive me, by engine, over a new railway just opened in his State: and whose Resident, Colonel Robertson, has views worth reproducing on the subject of Indian Feudatory States generally."

"Friend Blathwayt, we shall look out with considerable curiosity for all you may choose to put into the mouths of these several specialists. Now tell me; had you not an interview with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief?"

"Yes; and his shall be the crowning story of my Indian visit. I was struck by his immensely broad views on army matters, being absolutely without prejudices; and also by the deep sympathy and keen interest which he manifested in discussing the question of our soldiers and their well-being. I should say you are fortunate in having a Chief whom several military officers who know him, assure me may safely lead his army into the jaws of death, when the momet of peril comes, knowing every man will follow when he leads."

Just then our carriage pulled up with a jerk at the edge of the parade ground. "Oh, these flannels!" exclaimed Mr. Blathwayt, surveying his travel-stained garments.

"Never mind your flannels, but gird on all the brass you possess, and stand under this tree as if the whole place belonged to you. Yes: admirable! Now keep your eye on the 36th Sikhs, and tell me if Sir George White may not well feel proud in having such men under his command."

After parade, home to the gentle simmering heat of the warm guest-chamber. My Indian fellow-workers will be glad to learn that under its benign influence Mr. Blathwayt has quite altered his opinion regarding the glories and benefits of an Oriental summer. He is now more than ever anxious to catch the next steamer home.—*Pioneer.*

A French savant has invented a new science which he calls, "scaphology." "Show me your boots," he says, "and I'll tell you what you are." It may even be, as the report says, that the professor recognised for a rogue the owner of a pair of shoes with badly frayed toes, who, in fact, was arrested next day for a petty larceny; but the point remains that "scaphology" will never succeed in ousting the delicate allurements of palmistry as a drawing-room entertainment for the youth of both sexes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills effect wonderful cures of bad legs and wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm; and though the cure it effects is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports, for the week ending 29th May, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 12 feet 9 inches against 10 feet on same date last year. Rabi produce being still removed. Late spring crops flourishing. Preparations for kharif crops progressing. Rice sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 8 inches against 11 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues, and grain is being removed from fields. Kharif preparations progressing in five talukas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Preparations for kharif crops in nine talukas. Fodder very dear in Hala and insufficient in Hyderabad. Rain 5 cents in Sakrand. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari and Kur-dato flowing. Kharif arrangements in full progress.

Ahmedabad—(For the week ending 26th May 1894). —Lands are being manured for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Lands are being prepared for kharif sowings. Agricultural stock in goods condition. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 26th May 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat—(For the week ending 26th May 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next year's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparations of lands for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 28th May 1894).—Rain at Chandor 10 and in Yeola 19 cents. Thershing of rabi crops still continues in Chandor, Baglan and Kalvan and finished elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for the next season, and burning of land commenced in Igatpuri and Peint. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Fodder supply a little deficient in Sinnar. In Peint agricultural stock growing weak owing to a little scarcity of fodder and water.

Colaba (Bombay.)—Average abnormal temperature 1° warm. Vapour air in excessive on 24th and 25th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly on 24th: wind normal on all other days. Lightning on 24th.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress and completed in some places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in three talukas; maximum 19 cents in the Chiplun taluka, minimum 7 cents in the Ratnagiri taluka. Preparation for monsoon crops in progress.

Poona.—Rain at head-quarter station 22 cents; slight rain throughout the district, except in Junnar and Maval talukas and the Mulshi petha of the Haveli taluka. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in 8 talukas; maximum 9 cents in Karjat, minium 5 cents in Rahuri and Kopargaon. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Preparations of lands for the ensuing season in progress. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 26th May 1894).—Rain in seven talukas varying from 11 cents in Karmala to 1 inch and 57 cents in Sangola. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of hundi crops in progres in the Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Reaping of hundi crops commenced in the Sangola taluka. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas.

Satara.—Heavy rain during the week in almost all talukas. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Badami 1 inch 95 cents, at Hungund and Muddebial 1 inch 85 cents, at Bagevad 1 inch 54 cents, and 91 to 37 cents in other talukas Ploughing commenced.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 50 cents, total 3 inches 74 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 3 inches and 43 cents in Mundargi to 55 cents in Kod. Sowing of paddy continues. Lands are being prepared for other monsoon crops.

Kanara.—Rain in five talukas; maximum 57 cents in Honavar, minimum 2 cents at Mundgod. Sowing commenced on coast. Garden produce healthy. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil and watering of sugar-cane in progress. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Ploughing of land continues.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Insufficient fodder in the Amreli, Dhari and Okhamandal talukas. Scarcity of water in Bet and Bhimkuta. Scarcity in Okhamandal; 910 labourers on relief works.

THE SIBERIAN CONVICTS.

Before the St. Petersburg Society for the Maintenance of Puplic Health, Dr. Luschinski, a Physician, lately read a report on the prison in Tiumen from the year 1888 to 1892. Twenty thousand prisoners pass through this prison annually, who are from there distributed over different parts of Siberia. From the prison reports for 1892, it is seen that it is only built to hold 290 persons, while in the principal building there were in August 969, and in May 2,430 persons. This accumulation was explained by the fact that owing to want of clothes the prisoners could not be forwarded in the winter. In consequence of the over-crowding, infectious diseases broke out, and were attended by great mortality. The whole prison building had to serve as a hospital. The prisoners were locked up in small side rooms, but instead of ten men in each there were a hundred. They were crowded to such an exent that sometimes at night the prisoners could not lie down on the floor, but were obliged to stand jammed together. In despair they longed for morning in order to be able to breathe fresh air, for by day they were, contrary to the rules, let out, or else they would have been suffocated. The water supply is so imperfect that sometimes the prisoners are without water for days. As regards their food, it is sufficient to say that in spite of the limited sum fixed for the maintenance of the prisoners, the prison administration saved in ten years 89,000 roubles. From 50,000 to 60,000 roubles are yearly allowed for the suport of the prison. Twenty thousand roubles are spent on the sick. During the years 1888-1892 the number of prisoners varied between 17,000 and 20,000 yearly. The predominating illnesses are typhus, measles, and tuberculosis. The lowest mortality was amongst the women, the greatest amongst the children. In 1892, of five thousand prisoners, 2,950 died of cholera. Regular medical help is not to be thought of. The report concludes by declaring that the State must interfere. The *Cologne Gazette* remarks that it is significant that this account is taken from the report for 1892. The International Prisons Exhibition and Congress, which took place in St. Petersburg in 1890, cannot have had, therefore, the influence on the state of affairs in the Siberian prisons which was hoped.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C H
A Black, Miss
Aberogh, Mackay, Lt-Col
Andrews, James
Arom, K
Ascherfort, Mrs
Aldham, J C
Brown, Edw
Bholananth
Bell, Capt R A
Biges, E
Baldwin, W
Beere, Alf C
Barnhart, M W
Barry, P D Collw
Cohen, Anna
Challinger, H
Cole, Gunner C, 9185
Carestein, Miss A J
Conningham, G H
Clough, Revd J E
Davies, Sydney, W
Dwarkanath Ghose
Dundee, Dr J C
Dosabhai C Patel
Desviaux, B
Figueiredo, D F
Fox, H W
Fendall, W
Fruberg, Mrs B
Forrester, A
Freemantle, Mrs G H
Gillon, Mrs
Goldie, A L
Hayes, William
Harding, D Lyre
Harrison, Miss E
Harrison, J E
Hamilton, P W Douglas
Heller, Max
Holdsworth, Mrs E J
Hall, Surg-Capt G E
Harland and Son
Harrison, Revd P R
Inglis, A E
Ives, R J
Johnson, C
Jones, Capt R D P
Johansen, Chas
Johnson, Mrs A G
Jehangir P Khambaka
Johnsom, Mrs A G
King, Joseph
Kanrenther, F S
Kromer, Mons
Krohn, Juan
Leslie, N
Lestrange, J
Lad, B P
Longley, J W
Lambert, F G
Montague, J D
Maconachie, A F
Mowis, Mrs
Merk, F
Morris, Mrs
McGowie, David
Martin, E C
Moore, Mrs C
Neville, Mrs
Nand Singh
Nyss, G
Owen, Chas
O'Reilly, Brgde-Surg
Pinchasik, S
Prato, Leon
Pellon, F
Pathrarim, H O
Pottinger, Mrs
Rustomji N Markar
Ryan, Mrs
Rosenblum, M
Robertson, C C
Rubiecht, Marie
Reiter, Rebecca
Roper, Miss
Sharp, H A
Seiberg, Otto
Spena, R
Stevens, J P, Mrs
Senter, Antonio
Smith, Geo
Sandford, John R
Saunders, Rob
Stuart, Dr
Saldanah, LaMartin
Siqueira, D
Stopper, P
Thornton, Mrs
Thomas, A H
Tate, Mrs
Thomas, Mrs Stephens
Tibaldi, Lt R J
Van, Lugen Harry
Vaingartin, A
Winckler, C I
Willcox, H W
Williams, Capt
White, Mr
Wilson, Gordon
Wright, Barton
Wood, E S
Watling, G W
Wells, Miss E F
Williams, E H
Xydias, P
Xavier
Mrs M

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas is thus described by a special correspondent:—Newmarket is not generally popular with London racegoers. It is far off, and as compared with other racecourses you pay the largest sums for the worst accommodation. At places like Sandown Park the comfort of visitors is anxiously studied. At Newmarket it is carefully and contemptuously disregarded. But this year the contest between Ladas and Matchbox aroused an enormous amount of interest, and so there was scarcely standing room in the special. What strange emotions are roused by a horserace! Quite apart from the betting, men can excite themselves about a really great race as about nothing else. Some years ago I met on Newmarket platform an old man who had been officially connected with racing all his life, but never betted. Addressing me by name, he said, "We two will never again see such a race as we shall see to-day," and actually the tears came into his eyes as he spoke. As it happened, it was a very poor race, for Ormonde won in a canter; but at the time of the start it was absolutely unknown whether Ormonde, Minting, or Saraband was the best horse. In fact, to the best of my recollection, Minting was first favourite, Saraband second, and Ormonde third. There was something like the passionate emotion called forth by the Two Thousand that there was in that memorable year. It was difficult to fancy oneself going to the Two Thousand. My general recollections of the journey are connected with a somewhat bleak and cheerless aspect of the country. There was a strange mixture of spring and summer. The flowering thorns and lilacs looked like spring, but many trees, such as chestnuts and elms, were as fully clad as in "the leafy month of June," and even oaks were far advanced as to their foliage. At one station I noticed a bank entirely covered with wild strawberries in full blossom. When I have said that the sky was cloudy and that the wind was uncommonly bleak and cold, even for Newmarket, enough will have been said about the out-of-door look of things.

Never has there been so much argument as over the relative merits of Lord Rosebery's Ladas, by Hampton, and Lord Alington's Matchbox, by St. Simon. Columns have been written on this subject which in number of words, would have made a respectable history of England. Yet in reality there was nothing to argue about. What is the use of estimating the precise difference in value between two unknown quantities? Here are the facts. Ladas won all his four races as a two-years-old with ease. Moreover, these were such important contests as the Woodcote Stakes at Ensom, the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket. On the other hand, Matchbox when not forward in condition was beaten in his first race. Subsequently, however, he won a great race at Kempton Park, beating some of the best two-year-olds of the season. As the autumn advanced he showed still further improved form, and wound up his season by winning the Dewhurst Plate in a style which greatly impressed all the critics. It was about this race that the controversy chiefly raged. Matchbox, it was averred, then beat the Duchess of Montrose's speedy filly Jocasta with greater ease and by a greater distance than Ladas had done in the Middle Park Plate. But as both had won without an effort it seems difficult to reason very acutely about this. Another point of interest about the race was that Lord Rosebery is the Liberal Premier while Lord Alington is a staunch Conservative. A third point to be noticed was that if Matchbox won he would be the first of St. Simon's sons to win a classic race, though several of that celebrated sire's daughters have done so. Beyond Ladas and Matchbox nobody looked, though St. Florian and Speed had some claims to respect.

The crowd generally confirmed by the train from London, and it was undoubtedly much greater than usual. But the bookmakers, except those known as "the regulars," were sparsely represented, and the ring presented a striking contrast to its appearance on the day of the Cesarewitch. The fact is that country bookmakers, who the other day crammed the ring at Kempton Park when the Jubilee Stakes was run, do not find it worth their while to come up to Newmarket when a race like the Two Thousand is run. Newmarket is too expensive for their clients to follow them. The range of betting is limited, and they do much better by stopping at home and working the tape and starting-price business. It soon became evident among the bookmakers who were present what was expected to win. A brilliant gallop by Matchbox when he first arrived at Newmarket caused Ladas to be for a time rather unsteady in the market, but to-day it was clear that the bookmakers, while offering as a matter of professional etiquette to take odds about the favourite, preferred to do nothing of the kind. They were comparatively mild in their protestations that they wanted to lay against Matchbox, but quite frenzied in the expression of their longing to expend their patrimonies in laying against other candidates. By the way, I heard of a curious bet made by a young man. Wishing to make himself absolutely safe, he backed for places the first six horses in the betting. A slate and a pencil ought to have shown him that the only question about his wagers was whether he would lose a small or a large amount. As the race was run he would have lost the largest possible amount. A second incidental remark that I may make is that a couple of nesting birds had a grand time of it. Unalarmed by and indeed wholly disregarding the roar of the ring, they assiduously fed their youngsters in a nest placed in a cavity near a chimney of the grand stand. There are always innumerable scraps of unconsidered food in a racecourse ring, and I fear that these birds—starlings, I think—were not considerate. I am certain that they brought strips of lobster, and I hope that the unusual repast did not interfere with the comfort of the fledglings.

The Prince of Wales, who had resumed his attendance at races the other day at Kempton, was there and with him were Prince Christian, the most indefatigable of racegoers, and the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Randolph Churchill I saw looking somewhat weary. Captain Machell, supporting himself on two sticks, was likewise at his beloved newmarket. Feeble as he seemed it was refreshing to see him back again at the headquarters of the turf, where he has reigned so long a mighty power. It may suffice, without giving a tedious list of names, to say that the Jockey Club stand was filled with the racing aristocracy. It is the pleasant custom at Newmarket, which of course ought to set the example, to give you about two decently interesting races in a week's programme. Such management would not be tolerated elsewhere, but Newmarket haughtily holds itself above criticism. There were, I believe, three races before the Two Thousand Guineas. I did not look at them, because they were not worth looking at, being mere gambling transactions and without any bearing on the welfare of the thoroughbred horse. But at last the time drew near for the decision of the Two Thousand, and then it was possible to feel not a little excitement. "Don't you mind about the favourites," I heard one man say to a friend; "St. Florian will just roll in." One always likes to hear remarks of this kind, because then one knows a single horse at least that cannot possibly win. But really it was nothing but Ladas. Two days ago it was possible to back Lord Rosebery's horse for any reasonable amount. I was told it was next to impossible to back him for any amount at all. Where do the bookmakers get these latest tips from? It was in this way that the betting became exceedingly languid before the horses emerged from the paddock, and the usual tumult of vociferations had almost dwindled to a calm. On every other racecourse that I know except Newmarket horses for a great race parade before the public and have a preliminary canter. But as this gives the greatest delight to everybody, and it is the main object of the grandees of the Jockey Club to snub the people whom they fleece unmercifully, this ceremony is always left out at Newmarket. The horses unexpectedly steal out of the Birdcage, and are gone before you have time to bring your race-glasses to bear on them. All I could see in a momentary glimpse of Ladas was that his action was very fine, and that he took hold of his bit with spirit and energy. The only horse I really saw was Matchbox. He is an exceedingly racing-like animal—almost the beau ideal of a thoroughbred, but he is strangely lacking in the St. Simon characteristics we all know so well by this time. Had I been asked to guess at his genealogy I should at once have said Newminster, and nothing else. He cantered down the course very lazily, but in a manner which suggested that he could "speed oop." Racing would be much nicer than it is were there no delays at the post. When everybody was brimful of excitement there was tedious waiting. Several times there were breaks away, and on each occasion a few horses ran a long way down the course before they could be stopped and turned back. At last everybody shouted in the ear of his neighbour, who simultaneously shouted back the same thing, "They're off!"

Now the Newmarket course on which the Two Thousand is run is perfectly straight, and you never see the horses sideways till they pass the stands. It is therefore quite impossible to judge of positions, if you have to trust to your eyesight, till late in the race. You behold certain tiny specks surmounted by minuter specks of colour (the jockeys' jackets) coming towards you and growing bigger by fast degrees. The crisis, as far as the spectator is concerned, begins when the Bushes are reached and the horses descend the slight decline into the Abingdon Bottom. Here one can almost always tell what is going to win unless the race is a very close one indeed. All the Bushes all I could discern was a perfectly regular line, except that one horse was slightly behind, as of cavalry charging. Then cries arose of "Matchbox is beaten," "No, he isn't" Next, in the twirl of a top, the whole thing became clear. Ladas was beating every other competitor for mere speed. So beautiful is his style of galloping that he did not seem to be moving, but the desperate exertions of the others showed that he was. Matchbox alone stuck to him, and between this pair and the rest there was soon a wide gap. I have often seen it written down that a horse won a race "in a canter." No horse—except in very long distance races—ever did anything of the kind; but if ease of winning means a canter Ladas certainly won in a canter. Yet I should not like to prophecy with any fulness of conviction as to the future of the first two horses. Ladas certainly possesses speed, and speed that experienced jockey Custance preferred to any other quality for the Derby. But will Matchbox or Ladas win the St Leger? That question will be best answered (after the event) in September next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 31).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave out of India for one year and four days granted to Capt H F E Hodges, I S C, is further extended from the 7th to the 24th March 1894 inclusive.

The undermentioned Medical officer is brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Estabt, from the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgn Lieut B H F Leumann, M B.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—

20th Bombay Infy—Havaldar Narayen Singh to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Ramchander Parab, pensioned.

19th Bombay Infy—Jamadar Arjun Bhagat to be Subadar vice Subadar Governak Kalnak, deceased.

25th Regt (3rd Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy—Jamadar Hari Harpi to be Subadar vice Subadar Narayan Rao More, pensioned.

1st Battn B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—G W Sweet, Gent, to be Hony Qr-Mr vice Lieut and Qr-mr A Rule, transferred to the Reserve.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for four months:—Capt C E Wilson, Durham L I, Adjt, 1st Battn B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr. M H Starling, B A L L B, Barrister-at-law, to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir C Sargent, Knight, M A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col W A Salmon to act as Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Lieut-Col F M Hunter, C B, C S I, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar and the appointment of Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte and Rao Bahadnr Waman Mahadev Bodas to act as First Class Subordinate Judges, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers:—

Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte, acting first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agaiculturists' Relief Act for the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, on relief by Rao Bohadur Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, to act as first class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar on leave, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, to act as first class, Third grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar nnd pending relief by Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte,

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, on being relieved by Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gutpe at Ahmednagar to be second class Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon—at his own request.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit, second class Subordinate Judge of Mahad, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon—at his own request,

Rao Saheb Gopal Ananta Bhat, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Mahad, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Mahad.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Thakurdas Mathuradas at Godhra, to do duty as Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Mahad.

Rao Saheb Nanajee Vithal Atre, second class Subordinate Judge of Nandurbar, to be second class Suberdinate Judge of Yaval—at his own request,

Rao Saheb Vejeram Manibhai Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Dahanu, to be second class subordinate Judge of Nandurbar.

Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, second class Subordinate Judge of Borsad, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Dahanu—at his own request.

Rao Saheb Kapurram Manmathram Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Sangameshvar, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Borsad—at his own request.

Consequent on the abolition of the two Joint Subordinate Judgeships and the creation of a new Subordinate Judge's Court at Ranebennur in the Dharwar District, H E in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Hubli, to do duty, as a temporary measure, as second class subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon until relieved by Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe; and Rao Sheb Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Gadag, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Ranebennur.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Rao Saheb Parashram Ballal Joshi H E in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narryen Patonker, second class Subordinate Judge of Dapoli, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Rajapur.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji, second class Subordinate Judge of Barsi, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Dapoli.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest, Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, respectively, on their taking charge of the Ahmednagar Court, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmednagar District as may be referred to them by the Judge of that district.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest each of the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court specified against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Couses for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50:—Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit, Pimpalgaon; Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, Yaval; Rao Saheb Kapurram Manmathram Mehta, Borsad; Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat, Mahad; Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Dahanu; Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta, Nandurbar: Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar, Rajapur; and Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji, Dapoli.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Hanmant Sheshgir Phadnis, second class Subordinate Judge of Kumta, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur; Rao Saheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar, second class Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Kumta; Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund, second class Subordinate Judge of Alibag, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal; and Rao Saheb Namdev Vithal Samant, second class Subordinate Judge of Dohad, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Alibag.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Kashidas Narandas Dalal, BA LLB, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty at Dohad pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnaji Narayan Bhide, BA, LLB, to act as Second class fourth grade, Sbbordinate Judge and to do duty at Sangameshvar pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J B Alcock, I C S, Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur Bijapur, to hold charge of the office of Assist Judge, F P Bijapur, and Joint Sessions Judge, Sholapur Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Venkatrao Rukmangad Inamdar B A, L L B (Bombay), or pending further orders.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1876, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Ganesh Kashinath Lele, Mahalkari, petha Navapur in the district of Khandesh, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr J B Alcock, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J V Cooke, on return from leave, to act ns Dis Supt of Police in the Sholapur Dis pending further orders.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai, Dist Sup of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr T J B Thatcher to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist, during the absence of Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai or pending further orders; and Mr H Pogson to act as Assist Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Pirbaksh Mian Muhammad, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Labdarya in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that district.

Azam Jethanand Hemraj, Head Munshi, taluka Ghotki in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district

Rao Saheb Ganesh Ballal Phansalkar and Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on the 16th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class in their respective districts:—Mr L Robertson, I C S, Assistant Collr in the district of Ahmedabad; Mr F G H Anderson I C S, Assist Collr in the distirct of Dharwar; and Mr H Page, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Muhammad Ibrahim valad Mithokhan, acting Head Munshi, taluka Dipla in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed a Mage of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts of Haveli and Vadgaon on the 11th inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on Mr. Dattatraya Daji Adhikari Special Magte of the first class, within the limits of the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee in the district of Poona, the additional power, specified.

Mr. J L. Rieu, I, C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R M Dixon, B A, to act as Professor of Biology, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Dr D MacDonald, M.D, B.Sc, C.M, or pending further orders.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite assumed charge of the office of Princial, Elpphinstone College, Bombay, on the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Atre and Mr Govind Gopal Yevalekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Insp, Ahmednagar Sub-Division, on the 14th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint from date of taking charge Mr D D Lane to be Depy Supt, Preventive Service, Customs Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R A L Moore, I C S, to act as Collector and Dist Magte, Broach, and District Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji, on relief by Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Modi, MA, to act as Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji, retiring until the return to duty of Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. H E Winter, C S, retired:—Mr. W W Loch, I C S, BA (Oxon.), to be Coll and Dist Mage, Nasik, and Dist Registrar, Nasik. Mr. H T Ommanney, I C S, to be Coll and Dist Magte, Khandesh, and Dist Registrar, Khandesh; Mr. J Monteath, I C S, MA (Queen's University, Belfast), to be Coll and Dist Magte, Bijapur, and Dist Registrar, Bijapur. Mr J Davidson, I C S, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Kanara and Dist Registrar, Kanara; Mr C B Winchester, Barrister at-Law, I C S, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Sholapur, and Disct Registrar, Sholapur; Mr A Cumine, I C S, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, and Dist, Registrar, Kaira, continuing to act as Collor and Dist Magte, Khandesh, and Disct Registrar, Khandsh; Mr J Monteath, I C S, M A, (Queen's University, Belfast), to be Senior Collector; and Mr A Cumine, I C S, to be Junior Collector.

Mr W S Owen, Assist Supt, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Lallubhai Bhagvandas Kaji, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, promoted:—Mr A Lucas, I C S, to be First Assistant; and Mr H L Hervey, I C S, to be Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr A Cumine, I C S, promoted:—Mr J D S Fitz Maurice, I C S, to be First Assistant; and Mr Dayaram Gidumal to be Second Assistant.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg Major J P Barry, M B, to act as Civil Surg, Broach, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Col J D Cruickshank, R E, to Chief Engr, 2nd class.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr G O W Dunn as Under Secy to Govt, Public Works Dept.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Anant Narayan Datar, Fulabhai Narsihbhai Patel and Krishnaji Govind Kale Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Poona, Ahmedabad and Nasik Districts respectively.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Damodar Ganesh Bagul, Baburao Lakshminarayan Kalyanpur and Kasinath Vinayak Bhave Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Poona, Kanara and Ahmednagar Districts respectively.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments of Clerks of Second Class Subordinate Judges Courts in the Poona District have been made:—Mr Keshav Abaji Jog to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Haveli at Poona:—Mr Gopal Vishram Gholey to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati; and Mr Govind Dhonddev Gokhle to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Talegaon.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division

Rao Saheb Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B A, on being relieved at Mahim, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi in the Thana District vice Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech, appointed to act as Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Central Division

Messrs H E Winter, I C S, and A Wingate, I C S, C I E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector and Dist Magte of Nasik and Political Agent, Surgana.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr G L Smith, Divisional Judge, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for the three months.

Lieut Col H M M Wood, Divisional Judge, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Umballa Division.

The gentlemen named below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Magistrates held at Lahore on the 16th of April 1894 and following days in the groups and by the standards noted:—

Assistant Commissioners.—Lieut H S Fox Strangways, Gronp B, Higher Standard; Lieut A E Barten, Group C, Higher Standard; Lieut R M Lowis, Group C, Higher Standard; Mr A B Kettlewell, Group B, Higher Standard; Lieut B C Waterfield, Group B, Higher Standard, Group C; Higher Standard; Lieut A C Elliott, Group A, Lower Standard, Group B, Higher Standard, Group C, Higher Standard Group D Higher Standard, with credit; Mr W S Hamilton, Group A, Higher Standard Group D Higher Standard, Mr H D Watson, Group A, Lower Standard, Group B, Lower Standard, Group D, Lower Standard; Mr A J W Kitchen, Group A, Lower Standard, Group D, Lower Standard; Mr T Miller, Group A, Higher Standard, Group B, Higher Standard Group C, Lower Standard, Group D, Higher Standard; Mr W A LeRossignol Group A, Lower Standard, Group B, Lower Standard, Group C, Higher Standard, Group D, Higer Standard with credit; Mr E R Abbott, Group A, Lower Standard, Group B, Lower Standard, Group, C, Lower Standard, Group D, Higher Standard, Mr C H Harrison, Group C, Higher Standard Group D, Lower Standard, Lieut J G Crosthwaite, Group A, Higher, Standard, Group D, Higher Standard; and Lieut C P Down, Group A, Lower Standard, Groug B, Higher, Standard Group C, Higer Standard, Group D, Higher Standard, with credit.

Cantonment Magistrate.—Capt T H Bairnsfather, Group C, Higher Standard.

Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioners.—Mr R P Warburton, Groub C, Higher Standard.

Mr H J Maynard, Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed an Assist Commr of the 2nd grade.

Mr T L Prescott, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed Under Secy sub pro tem.

Mr R E Younghusband, Offg Junior Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, resumed charge of his duties at Simla.

The Hon'ble the Lieut Govr is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr Genl in Council, to appoint Mr F W R Fryer, C S I, Commissioner, to officiate as First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, from the 12th of May 1894.

North-Western Railway Vol Rifles—Capt H P Phillips is granted leave of absence to England for one year.

Second Punjab (or Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut R C Dockerill is granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs.

ANOTHER WELSH MIRACLE.

A MINISTER'S ADVICE SAVES A GIRL'S LIFE.

(From the *South Wales Times*.)

There has been much talk in the Blaenavon district about the miraculous restoration to health of Miss Catherine Jones, the daughter of the respected landlord of the Rifleman's Arms, on the hill to the west of the Blaenavon Iron Works. A representative of the *South Wales Times*, who has investigated the case, reports that the young lady is in her seventeenth year, an intelligent, well-developed girl, of medium height, slightly ruddy of countenance, with bright eyes, and a buoyancy of spirit quite winsome. Her parents are Welsh, and both speak Welsh as well as the English language. They came to their present residence from Rhondda Valley about four years ago. Their daughter Catherine was then in good health—described by her mother to have been hearty and high spirited, plump in flesh, in fact "a fine, red, bonny girl, with a colour like a rose. You might have taken a lease of her life." This would be characteristic of a healthy Welsh maiden brought up in a rural district. Soon after arrival at Blaenavon, however, Catherine began to fall away and became low-spirited, so that it was thought advisable to have medical advice. She consulted a very able doctor, under whose treatment she got a little better. She continued to go to school for nine months, more for the sake of a healthy walk than for instruction, but soon relapsed into the old condition. Further medical advice was obtained, but the improvement effected was only temporary. The condition of Miss Jones had now become alarming in the extreme. She suffered from palpitation of the heart, and, though on leaving school, she endeavoured to assist her mother in the business, she was obliged to give up, and she was physically unable to ascend the hill to her residence without resting half-a-dozen times on the way. About twelve months ago a complaint broke out all over her hands, and she was obliged again to seek medical aid. She was so ill that it gave great pain for any person to touch her, while her flesh became as soft as dough, and all coloour left her cheeks. In bed she could only obtain rest in one position, and even at Christmas-time could do nothing all day but sit down and cry. Recently, however, as Miss Jones explained, her brother read in a local paper of a wonderful cure that had been effected at Llanthony by the new modern medicine, called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which were recommended by the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Baptist minister. It was a month last Friday that they were received and, said Catherine: "I began by taking two at dinner time the same day. At first they had the effect of an electric shock upon me: I could only get rest by lying upon my face. I was encouraged by my mother and brother to keep on taking them, and I did so. While taking the third box the pain seemed to leave me all at once, and I began to move about, and now, after a meal, I feel that I could eat another. I attribute it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I have taken," added the daughter, "and I talk of it, and recommend them to everybody I know."

Having elicited the statements above written, which were most cheerfully made, the interview terminated, and I have now to add that the appearance of Catherine Jones fully bears out all that was said. Her former colour is returning, with a renewed firmness of muscle; she seems to be enjoying health in the highest degree of perfection.

Before leaving the district, the reporter made independent inquiries concerning the case in question, which fully confirmed the statement made in the course of the interview. There can be no doubt that the facts are as stated, and they prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are one of the greatest modern medicines. They are an unfailing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, choronic eysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arrising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Princess of Wales has purchased the copy of the medallion of M. Paderewski which is exhibited at the Royal Academy. The medallion was executed by Miss Alice M. Chaplin from sittings which the great pianist gave her during his visit to London last autumn.

In one of the Edinburgh public schools a teacher recently ventured beyond the confines of his books, and wishing to test the knowledge of his pupils regarding current history inquired if any one could tell him who was Prime Minister of England. The reply came promptly from a budding politician—Please, sir, Bailie M'Donald. That teacher collapsed. It may be mentioned that the incident did not happen in a Board School.

The lady who was recently elected Mayor of Pleasantown, in Kansas, has dismissed all the police. The members of the force were superseded by zealous Prohibitionists, who immediately closed all the public-houses and gambling salooons. The Lady Mayoress has also commended that all restaurants shall be closed by 10 p.m. Furthermore, no boy or girl under sixteen may be out of doors after nine without special permission.

The Pope, although there is no remarkable change in him, is declining in strength. According to the "Standard's" Rome correspondent, he is much bowed in figure, and has rather frequent fits of somnolence, as was the case about two years ago. He is making the most minute dispositions for the future Conclave. He frequently urges upon the Cardinals the importance of being agreed among themselves, and not yielding to those who draw profit from any discord within the Sacred College.

It is not often that a woman is able to array herself in any fabric which 300 years ago was the property of a Queen of England. The Countess of Pembroke had, however, this proud privilege, at the recent Drawing Room, when her magnificent white and silver gown and light peach velvet train were trimmed with old point de Flandre which had once belonged to and had been worn by Queen Elizabeth. It was in admirable preservation, and consisted of deep flounces partly of floral designs, and also displaying a terrace walk with birds on pedestals—quaint and curious.

Near the boudoir are two apartments formerly occupied as nurseries, and now known as Miss Tennant's rooms:—One—the bedroom—is a quaintly furnished apartment provided with many curios—antique nick-nacks and old china; and in every corner and nook well-laden bookshelves, on which are a number of religious works. Old-time prints are on the walls—hunting scenes mostly; foxes heads and brushes are artistically arranged, and there is an array of riding-whips depending from hooks. Recesses are formed by turrets at two angles of the room, and one of the little circular enclosures with bare stone walls, and diminutive stained-glass windows, is fitted up with a prie dieu.

Mr Haldane has made another advance in his professional career. He has found the pressure of work so great that he has terminated his connection with Mr Justice Romer's Court, and has announced his intention, in the phraseology of the bar, of going special. This means (says a London correspondent that he will in futre be taken into Court only as a special retainer, and that, in point of fact, he becomes one of the leaders of the bar. In this new position Mr Haldane will appear in the course of a day or two in an important constitutional case which involves the question whether the island of Jersey is subject to the Queen in Council, or whether it has a Constitution of its own.

The emancipation of women proceeds apace in New Zealand, its latest development being the adoption of something very nearly approaching masculine costume. An Otago paper states that at a wedding that took place at Christ Church lately the beide and bridesmaids and other ladies present wore what is called rational dress. The bride was a teacher under the Board of Education, and the bridegroom is librarian of Canterbury College. Both parties to the ceremony are strong supporters of the rational dress movement. The costumes worn by the advanced guests and the happy couple are all described in the report as suits, with one exception, where it is stated that certain young ladies wore tasteful knicker costumes.

When I think of the heir of the Duke of Westminster (writes Mr Labouchere in "Truth"). I am almost inclined to join with his grandfather in weeping over the hard fate of this unfortunate youth. Sir William Harcourt's Budget will it would seem, oblige him to pay about £1,500,000 on coming into his inheritance, and thus leave him to grub on with the interest derivable from about fifteen millions of capital. How he will manage to make two ends meet his grandfather cannot imagine. This reminds me of a story told of the late Baron James Rothschild. A friend of his died, leaving a fortune of about £1,000,000. When Baron James was told this at at his club he observed, how mistaken one is in estimating the means of one's friends. I had always supposed that he had been comfortably off.

The reporter of one of the Edinburgh papers, who has been visiting Sir Charles Tennant's charming place The Glen with a party of architects, says that Miss Margot Tennant's boudoir received its due meed of approbation, and proceeds:—Sitting at the window a pleasant view is had of the terraced grounds, with the upper part of the Quair valley, and to the west the bracken covered Birkhill. A bright wall paper and a carpet of deep blue, flecked with white, make the room cheerful, and a little cottage piano has the post of honour. Books are everywhere. Scott's novels, Edgworth, and Sterne are authors easily noticed; and the much-talked-of novel Robert Elsmere is on the adjoining shelf to a complete edition of Fenimore Cooper. Several paintings and engravings are on the walls, including Sam Bough's Aberdeen.

The sporting correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writing from Kempton Park the other day, says:—I have absolutely no knowledge of millinery, and can only speak as a man possessed of two eyes which have often dwelt on plesant shapes and colours. As such a man I was perfectly appalled by the sight which the lawn presented this afternoon. There is a new colour, between a crimson and a scarlet, which simply hurts one. It is so painful in its brilliancy and glare that one would be grieved to see even a tiny rosette of it to acentuate some part of the dress. But one young lady actually wore an immense hat of it, and aggravated her offence with a sash of the same. Then there was a lady in a black dress who wore over her shoulders a cape of grotesque shape and of a hideous purple hue. But her malice and uncharitableness could not be compared with the criminality of a lady who wore a whole costume of this new purple. I did not know that such colours could be worn by ladies. If they were procurable in old days before we ever heard of asthetticism they would only have been worn by some country girl who might be expected to set them off with a large brooch containing a view of Margate Jetty. Then again it is surely bad art to draw too much attention to the sunshade. Most of those I saw this afternoon were in the most violent hues of the new shadow silks or else striped in various eccentric ways. Of course there are women whose natural taste for dress is such that they manage to mitigate or even conceal any hideousness in the fashion of the day, but I must say that I have never seen more flagrant since committed against the colour sense and the form sense than I saw among the aristocratic company assembled on the lawn at Kempton Park this afternoon. Nor is this all. Fully half of the ladies had painted themselves, some with slight touches which were nevertheles very perceptible, but others with an audacity that cannot be described.

In this Journalist's Note-book Mr. Frankfort Moore tells a story of the early life of Sir Charles Russell, which should be read with interest just now. It may surprise some of those persons who have been unfortunate enough to find themselves witnesses for the prosecution in cases where Sir Charles Russell has appeared for the defence, to learn that in hisyoung days he was exceedingly shy. He has lost a good deal of his early diffidence, or, at any rate, he manages to prevent its betraying itself in such a way as might tend to embarrass a hostile witness. As a rule the witnesses do not find that bashfulness is the most prominent characteristic of his cross-examination. But I learn from an early associate of Sir Charles's that when his name appeared on the list to propose or to respond to a toast at one of the dinners of a patriotic society of which my informant as well as Sir Charles was a member, he would spend the day nervously walking about the streets, and apparently quite unable to collect his thoughts. Upon one occasion, the proud duty devolved upon him of responding to the toast Ireland a Nation. Late in the afternoon my informant found him in a condition of disorderly perturbation, and declaring that he had no idea of what he should say, and he felt certain that unless he got the help of the man who afterwards became my informant, he must inevitably break down. I laughed at him, said the gentleman who had the courage to tell the story which I have the courage to repeat, and did my best to give him confidence. Sure any fool could respond to Ireland a nation, and you'll do as well asany other. Buteven this didn'tgive him courage, continued my informant, and I had to sit down and give him the chief points to touch on in his speech. He wrung my hand, and in the evening he made a fine speech, sir. Man, but it was a pity that there weren't more of the party sober enough to appreciate it. It occurred to me, the author of A Journlist's Note-book adds, thatthe quality in which, according to his interesting reminiscences of 40 years ago, his friend Russell was deficient, is not one that could with any likelihood of success be attributed to the narrator.

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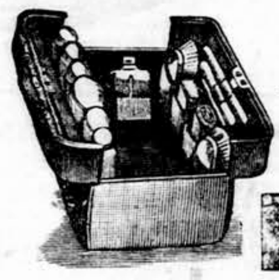

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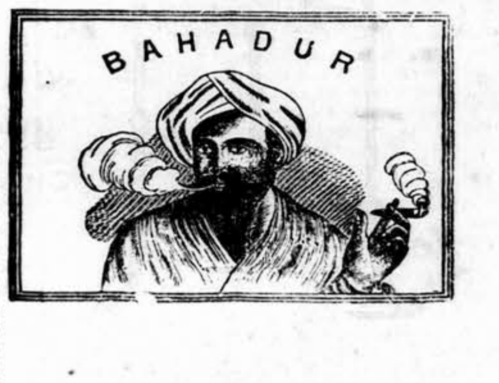

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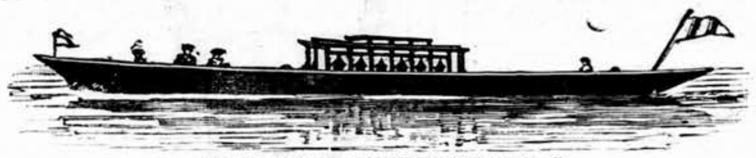

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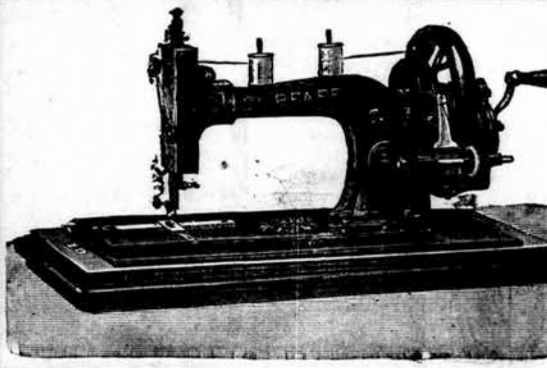

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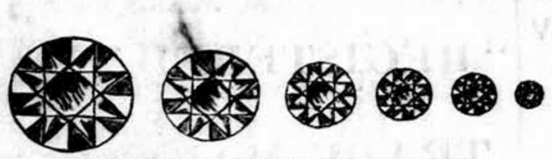

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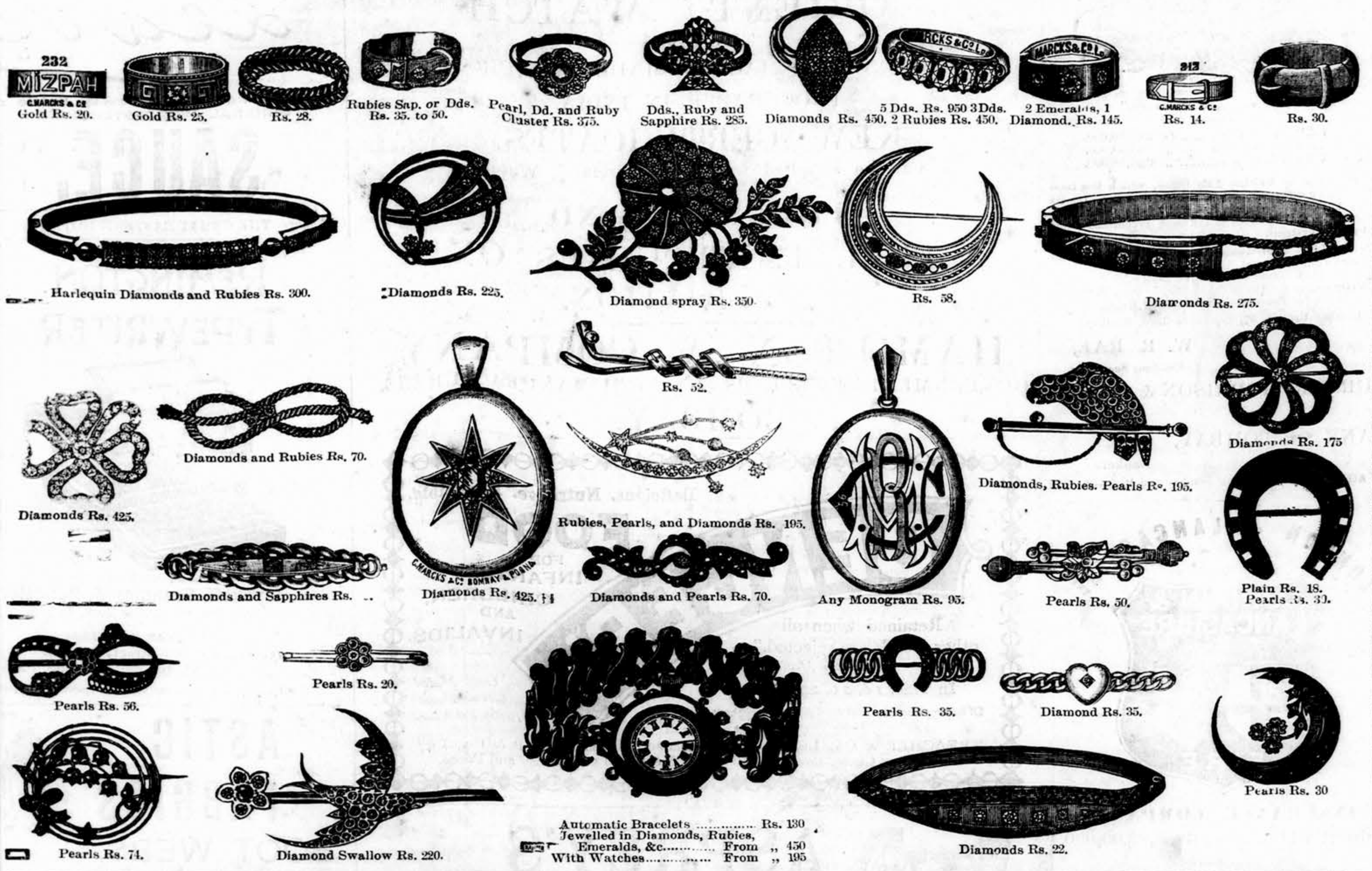

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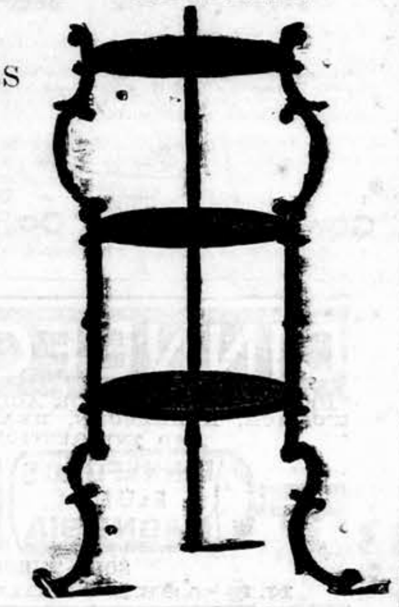

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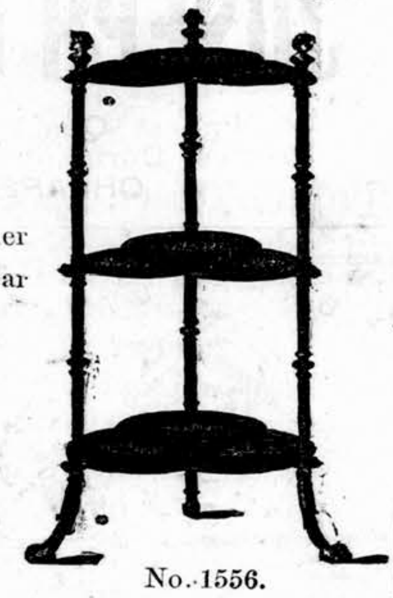

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